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## King honours Spanish speaker

AMMAN (Petra + J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has conferred the Jordanian Al Kawkab Medal of the First Order on the speaker of Spain's Parliament Felix Pons who has just concluded a six-day visit to Jordan at the head of a parliamentary delegation.

The medal was presented to Pons by Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayed at a meeting in Fayed's office Tuesday.

Pons voiced his appreciation to the King, and paid tribute to the strong links between Spain and Jordan.

The King received Pons Saturday and reviewed with him the Middle East and other international questions, and thanked Spain for its support of Arab causes.

The Spanish speaker had earlier met with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and other Jordanian officials, and held talks with Fayed and parliament members.

Pons who arrived in Jordan last Thursday at the head of a six-member delegation, Tuesday visited the headquarters of the Jordanian Writers Federation and said that the Spanish people would like to read literary work by Jordanian writers and authors.

The Spanish government, in cooperation with Arab cultural centres, is trying to revive Islamic culture Andalusia because it had had its influence on Europe in general and Spain in particular, Pons said.

The Spanish delegation later left Amman concluding a six-day visit, which Pons described as successful and "helped to further promote Jordanian-Spanish relations."

**King honours S. Korean envoy**

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputising for Foreign Minister Taher Masi, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Douidin Tuesday decorated the outgoing South Korean Ambassador to Jordan Dong Soon Park with Jordan's Independence Medal of the First Order, which was conferred upon by His Majesty King Hussein, in appreciation of the Korean envoy's efforts to promote bilateral relations.

**WORLD WALKER:** The Jordanian world walker, Walid Amareh Tuesday arrived in the Qatari capital of Doha on a ten-day visit, as part of his round the world trip.

**FAILED SUICIDE:** A Jordanian citizen identified only as 42-year-old "A.H." tried to commit suicide in Amman Monday, by firing a gun on himself. The shot only wounded his shoulder and the man was rushed to hospital for treatment as the police continued investigations.

**IMPRISONMENT:** The military governor has endorsed the military court's verdict sentencing Ali Hassa Kamel to one year imprisonment, after convicting him of possession of captagon tablets.

**TRAINING ENDS:** A three-day training course on comprehensive banking insurance organised by the Industrial Development Bank (IDB), and attended by 19 bank staff, from the various banks and financial institutions, concluded in Amman Tuesday.

**SWISS ENVOY:** Foreign Ministry Secretary General Nabih Al Nimr Tuesday discussed with Swiss Ambassador to Jordan Harald Borner bilateral relations and spheres of joint cooperation.

**MA'AN CHAMBER:** Ma'an Chamber of Commerce President Abdullah Abn Tawil announced Tuesday that a total of 520 merchants have joined membership of the chamber.

**BULGARIAN TEAM:** A Bulgarian Red Cross delegation is due in Amman Friday on a five-day official visit to Jordan, during which they will visit a number of historical and archaeological sites.

**UPRISING:** The current Palestinian uprising in the occupied Arab territories will figure high at the forthcoming meeting of the Arab Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Executive Committee, due to convene in Amman on March 20.

**MALTA FEVER:** Madaba Health Department Director Talal Khreist Tuesday said that the number of Malta fever cases, caused by fresh milk and unboiled cheese and other milk products, has decreased in the district this year.

**REGISTRATION:** Amira and Amira village council members have tendered their resignations to Mafraq Governor Fayed Al Abbadi, who will make the necessary arrangements for forming a new council.

**PEOPLE'S ARMY:** New batches of People's Army were graduated Tuesday in Balqa governorate at special celebrations held at Ministry of Education schools.

**CARS TO PETRA:** Tourism Minister Zuhair Al Ajlouni Tuesday said that the ministry has recently resorted to transporting tourists to Petra by cars instead of horses because of the weather conditions currently affecting Jordan.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday visits the Building Research Centre's various laboratories (Petra photo)

## Exhibition of books on women opens

By Sana Atiyeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "The Palestinian woman and Israeli occupation," "The Women's Struggle," "Women Pioneers," "A Woman in a Man's World," "Women in History," "Women in Islam" are some titles of books that went on exhibit Tuesday at the Greater Amman Municipality Library downtown.

Some 500 titles on display, deal with various women issues or written by Arab and foreign women. Names of authors like Sahar Khalifeh and Nawal Sa'dawi are seen on display. The books — novels and plays — range from subjects on women in Islam, pregnancy and child development, beauty and fashion to feminism in the United States. Many of the books tackle the issue of oppressed women in a man's world, especially regarding the discrepancy of their families and careers.

The book exhibition, organised by the Forum Humanum's Workshop on Women and the library, was opened for the occasion of International Women's Day by Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh.

There is a section on women in the field of the arts, including cinema, ballet, dance and painting. According to the women's workshop's secretary, Sawwan Bakir, most of the books chosen for the exhibition are based on "an intellectual level rather than the superficial level. We have some titles, of course, dealing with things like fashion and beauty, because we should try to please all tastes."

Sections of the exhibition include subjects on working women, psychology of women, Arab women writers, and books by Jordanian women in particular.

One section deals with biographies of famous and prominent women in history both in the Arab and Muslim World and elsewhere, and about women heroines and princesses.

Children's books take a large section of the exhibition, most of which are written by women. These books, the majority of them being in Arabic, consist of classics, fairy tales, Pharaonic tales, and on animals. The educational books range from cars, ships, plants to sea animals and monkeys. For older children there are short books or fictional war heroes from war stories.

The children's section also includes ladybird books translated from English to Arabic, with very few in English. There are also children's stories and poetry on Palestine.

This exhibition is the first activity opened to the public by the Forum Humanum's Workshop on Women, Bakir, a graduate student in English literature at the University of Jordan told the Jordan Times.

She said that because of sexual discrimination this workshop, which consists of several young members from both sexes, was formed in October 1987 in order to study women's affairs in the country.

Bakir added that the study is based on theoretical and field research conducted by the members. The research includes women in the media, the feminist movement, women in Islam, women under the Jordanian law, and in the Jordanian society.

Bakir said the aim of the workshop is to attract as many young people as possible to participate in studying women's affairs in order to eventually work towards improving their state in Jordan.

She added that the workshop is objective towards women, not "extremely feminist." She said the workshop meets once a week after each member finishes a certain study and presents it to the rest of the members.

The books displayed by the Forum Humanum are for sale while the other half offered by the public library are not. The exhibition is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

## Queen reviews BRC role in support of building industry

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor, chairman of the Royal Commission for the Conservation of Architectural Heritage, Tuesday visited the Building Research Centre (BRC) at the Royal Scientific Society, to review the role of the centre in supporting Jordan's building industry, through applied research, studies, technical services and consultation in the fields of building, construction and road technologies and materials.

Royal Scientific Society President Dr. Jawad Anani spoke about the society's objectives and activities in supporting local industry through science and technology.

Following Dr. Anani's remarks, BRC Director, Daoud Jabaji explained that the major achievements of the centre have included research and development on foundations on expansive clay, drafting the general building specifications, and development of a mix design method for concrete using local materials.

Future plans include the development of insulating materials and damp proofing laboratories at the centre, the establishment of laboratories for fire testing of materials and performance testing of boilers and radiators.

At present, the centre is establishing a National Building Code, which comprises twenty four volumes on design and construction norms and regulations for architecture, and civil, electrical and mechanical engineering.

The Queen, who serves as Honorary President of the New Buildings and Architectural Heritage Committee, commended the centre's efforts and encouraged cooperation and exchange between the centre and the New Buildings Committee.

The Queen's tour of the BRC's various laboratories and facilities included visits with engineers in the cement, concrete, raw materials, roads, soils, building components, window performance, computer-aided design, earthquake monitoring, and building acoustics laboratories.

Queen Noor also visited the facility for the manufacture of components for Building System V for the construction of housing for the low income groups.

The Queen later met with BRC staff working on the Manual of Jordan's Architectural Heritage, a comprehensive volume, compiling artistic, technical and historic data on Jordan's architectural heritage, using photographs, sketches, drawings and details of vital elements, as well as analyses

of particular building characteristics. The meeting also discussed the Salt Central Business District Plan project, which aims to define the extent of the old town area which should be preserved and redeveloped in order to vitalise economic activity in the area and to preserve its historic and architectural character.

The project is being implemented by the Royal Scientific Society in cooperation with the Salt Development Corporation and the financial assistance of the PETRA (Private Enterprise Technical Resources Assistance) Project.

The Queen recommended that a comprehensive legislation for the conservation of architectural heritage be thoroughly studied and drafted, and to include incentives for people to preserve and maintain houses that have been defined as architecturally and historically important.

Furthermore, the Queen hoped that the concentrated efforts and plans, underway to revive the Salt city centre, will in future be similarly applied in a pan-national context to include other cities in Jordan.

Upon arrival at the BRC Tuesday morning, Queen Noor was received by Secretary General of the Higher Council for Science and Technology Dr. Adnan Badran, Anani and his deputies, and Jabaji.

## Jordanian women seek U.N. pressure on Israel to withdraw from Arab lands

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A group of Jordanian women Tuesday appealed to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and to international organisations, to pressure Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and to immediately stop its suppression of the Palestinian uprising.

In a petition, which was delivered to the International Red Cross (ICRC) office in Amman, the women urged all international organisations and human rights committees to demand the release of all detainees in Israeli prisons, and to stop the deportation of Palestinians from their homeland.

The petition, a copy of which was obtained by the Jordan Times, was sent to Perez de Cuellar and other copies were sent to the U.N. Human Rights Commission and all women's unions in the world.

Following the delivery of the appeal, around 150 women staged a two-hour symbolic sit-in at the ICRC office in Amman. The women raised banners condemning the Israeli occupation and American support of Tel Aviv's policies against the Palesti-

mans. They chanted patriotic slogans and songs about Palestine. Younger women raised small black banners with the names of all the Palestinian women who were killed during the uprising, which completed its fourth month Tuesday.

In the petition, the women rejected "partial American-sponsored solutions" and supported the convening of a U.N.-sponsored international peace conference, with the participation of all parties involved, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The letter added that the international conference should realise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, self-determination, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

European countries and the United States. Oman's Minister of Agriculture Sheikh Ibrahim Harithi said ministers of agriculture from invited countries will review a FAO report on the situation of food and agriculture in the Near East, and will discuss matters related to rural development, fisheries, agricultural production and agricultural research.

## Committee offers JD 1,000 for families of martyrs

AMMAN — A public committee for supporting the Palestinian uprising in the occupied Arab territory has decided to offer JD 1,000 to each of the families of those who died in the current uprising and JD 200, to each of the injured, the Arabic dailies reported Tuesday.

The committee allocated JD 65,000 as a contribution to hospitals in the occupied Arab territory to enable them to purchase medicines and other medical equipment.

The following hospitals will benefit from the contribution: Nabul Hospital, Gaza Abil Hospital, Princess Alia Hospital in Hebron, Al Hussein Hospital of Bethlehem, and the hospitals of Jenin, Tulkarm, and Ramallah.

The committee has decided to set up a subcommittee to look into the prospect of purchasing ambulances for these hospitals.

## Health authorities resume work on cancer centre

AMMAN — A national centre for the treatment of cancer patients looks as though it will be allowed to see the light after being shelved for most of the past year.

A report in Al Ra'i Arabic daily said that Jordanian health authorities are making arrangements for resuming work on setting up the Al Amal (hope) Centre at the University of Jordan, which according to initial estimates will cost JD 8 million.

The report, quoting health officials, said that work on the centre is expected to resume within the coming two months, and that no less than two years will pass before the first stage can be completed.

The National Medical Institution (NMI) is expected to take charge of the project and supervise cancer patients' treatment, in cooperation with the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) and the University of Jordan, the paper said.

## Exhibition displays new ideas on conserving energy

By Salamah B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — While on vacation in the Netherlands, whenever William Alberts wanted to switch on the lights for the plants in his abandoned home in Amman, all he had to do is make a long-distance phone call to his house.

As his house is abandoned, no one would pick up the receiver, instead, the ringing sound of the telephone would start a sound-activated device that switches on the lights for two hours before switching off automatically.

If he wished, Alberts could water his garden in Amman and monitor his home against burglaries, using the same technique, while in the Netherlands or anywhere in the world. What is interesting is that the phone call wouldn't cost him a fils.

Conserving energy and reducing costs is one of Alberts' specialties. It is also the subject of an exhibition he set up at the Electricity and Energy Information and Advisory Centre (EEIAC), just behind the Concorde Cinema in Abdali.

The two-day exhibition opening to the public Wednesday displays examples of the utilisation of renewable energy resources, including sunlight, through a photovoltaic electronic system that converts sunlight to electricity.

At the exhibition entitled "Energy, We Can't Afford to Waste It," Alberts, an electronics engineer, demonstrates how the electricity generated from sunlight, could be used for irrigation purposes, and to conserve energy by reducing unnecessary electricity input into light bulbs.

**JEA expresses interest:** Alberts, who is married to a

### Uses of SAS method

Sensitivity can be set for a sound level of less than 60 decibels, which means the SAS could switch on at the noise of a pin-drop.

Beside saving energy, the SAS method could be used for burglary prevention and remote controlling. According to Alberts, the cost of single two-watt SAS sensor is JD 45 and JD 10 for additional sensors with the same system.

In his exhibition, Alberts shows how a DC-AC inverter can generate a stable 220 AC voltage wherever one goes. The 220 volt is available from the front panel AC outlet. The required energy is taken from a 12 or 24 volt source, such as car batteries and is electronically inverted to a stable 220 volt.

Such a system could be the only choice where there is no electricity. The advantages of the utilisation of this renewable energy resource is avoiding the pollution problem, the long life of the system and the low cost of its maintenance.

The sound activated switch (SAS) is an electronic device that switches any kind of electrical equipment on the occurrence of a sound at a certain level, and stays on as long as there are environmental sounds. Once it gets quiet, the SAS switches off after an adjustable delay.

This method is used to automatically control lighting systems, such as in offices, where considerable energy can be saved.

When a certain location gets sufficient daylight, the SAS could be combined with a photo cell which, when it gets darker, will enable the SAS to switch the lights on when required. The SAS features zero-volt switching to ensure maximum life expectancy of lamps and equipment.

William Alberts' daughter, Christina, plays with a water fountain pumped with the use of electricity generated by solar energy, through the photovoltaic panel that appears in the picture (photo by William Alberts).

## Majali highlights police role in society

By Nermeen Murad  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Public Security Department Director Abdul Hadi Majali discussed the role of the Public Security Department (PSD) in the Jordanian society and the role of women within the security force, during a lecture for the American Women of Amman held at the Marriott Hotel Tuesday.

Majali pointed out that the mission of the police force is realised not only through crime prevention and law enforcement, but through a process aimed at strengthening the interaction between the police organisation and the society it serves.

According to Majali, the Public Security Directorate has undergone a major change lately, and the introduction of a new concept into the organisation is probably the driving force behind all other changes. Majali termed the concept as the notion of "comprehensive security."

Majali said in order to put into effect the philosophy of comprehensive security, the idea of the security centre was born and the Security Centre itself needed to be created.

Majali then discussed the services of the Security Centre, the impact it is expected to make on the improvement of the services of the PSD, and the elimination of the hierarchy in the department.

Majali stressed the contribution of the Jordanian women to the overall effort at PSD



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### A problematic act

THE attack on an Israeli bus Monday which resulted in the death of three Israelis and the three Arab assailants is a problematic act — not because Palestinians should not use violence to fight the Israelis, but because the use of violence should be skillfully timed and targeted as part of a coherent strategy in pursuit of a clear goal. We have always seen the use of indiscriminate violence as an inevitable element within the Palestinian quest for national rights. The Israelis were the first to introduce organised and methodical terror tactics into Palestine in the early years of this century, when they terrorised both the British and the Palestinians. Terror has been practised regularly since then by individual Israelis, small political groups and the state itself. The Palestinians resorted to international terrorism in the late 1960s and much of the 70s and 80s, and at one point it could have been argued that the desperate resort to terror caught the world's attention and generated an international recognition that the Palestine problem needed to be resolved equitably.

The striking fact of the Palestinian uprising of the past three months has been its largely non-lethal tactics, in contrast with Israeli tactics which have resulted in the death of over 85 Palestinians, mostly young men and women. No single political dynamic has generated as much international and Arab — and even some Israeli — support for the Palestinian cause as the present uprising. The resort to attacks such as that against the bus is likely to detract from the genuine political support that the Palestinians have earned through their grass roots uprising. The Palestinians and their Arab supporters are engaged in a delicate diplomatic effort that may or may not result in a meaningful international conference to resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute. The results we achieve will depend on the judicious application of political pressure, diplomatic skills and grass roots action. We feel the bus attack was inappropriately timed, and we fear that it is likely to detract from the political gains that have been secured by the struggle and the deaths of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. History suggests that there is a time and place to use such tactics, but this was not one of them. The uprising of the Palestinians has radically upset the complacency and the politically sterile status quo that dominated the region in recent years. It has galvanised Americans, Arabs, Europeans, Soviets and even some Israelis to consider new and more meaningful ways to address the fundamental national demands of the Palestinians. Action by any Arab party should fortify the gains of the uprising, not dampen them.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Rai: A mad war

THE situation would not have aggravated to the present level in the Gulf war, had Iran not resorted to launching rockets on civilian centres in Iraq, and had the Tehran regime responded favourably to the calls of peace. It is well known that the Iranian regime is pursuing a war in which the Iranian people are paying the cost, and that Iran is adamant in its position, totally disregarding the great human loss on both sides and the material cost of the mad war. As the Iranians continue their aggression and maintain an intransigent position, the world major powers which brag about peace and security for all nations have been indifferent as to the results. What is more, some of these nations have been encouraging the conflict because it serves their interests, regardless of the victims and the heavy losses, and have not shown real interest in the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 that can bring about peace. The Iraqis for their part, find themselves forced to defend themselves and their lands in the face of this aggression, and are forced to retaliate by launching rockets on Iranian cities. It is a national duty for all Arabs to re-evaluate their steps and work together in the spirit of the Amman summit resolutions, displaying in word and deed total support and assistance to Iraq which seeks peace and is forced to resist aggression. It is regrettable to see world powers showing indifference as to the disaster that is being practised every day in the Gulf region, and it is painful to see women and children and innocent civilians suffering as a result of Iran's aggression and continued aggression. But it is also reasonable to think that Iraq has the right to retaliate and hit back at Tehran in self-defence, and in a bid to force Iranian rulers to listen to reason and the calls of peace.

#### Al Dustur: Until justice is done

THREE months of uprising and anti-Israeli protests in the occupied Arab territory have exposed the Zionists as neo-fascists as devoid of human feelings, but armed to the teeth with weapons and tools of murder and destruction. The Israelis and their actions have come under severe condemnations from different nations and strong criticism from Israel's allies at the U.S. Congress. Forty years after its independence Israel now feels more than ever in total isolation from the rest of the world. Israel's brutal and inhuman practices against the Arabs invited retaliation by the oppressed Palestinians who launched Monday's attack on a bus on the Dimona road. Israel should expect such actions and attacks as long as its troops and settlers continue to open fire indiscriminately on Arab children and women under their rule. The uprising has brought about positive and favourable elements to the Arab Nation's just cause, but dealt a severe diplomatic blow to Israel's image and exposed the real nature of Zionism and the aggressive attitude of the Israeli society. We are confident that the uprising will continue until justice is done.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Uprising strengthens Jordan's stand

JORDAN'S position with regard to a comprehensive solution for the Palestine problem is enhanced by a unanimous support by the international community and its drive to convene an international conference is backed by Arab and foreign countries as well as the members of the U.N. Security Council. Jordan is firmly committed to convening this conference because it aims at safeguarding the rights of the Palestinian people and it seeks a solution sponsored by the Security Council in the hope of implementing Resolutions 242 and 338 which call for an end to Israel's occupation of Arab land. The current uprising in the occupied Arab territory strengthens Jordan's position, and dispels the fact that occupation cannot and should not continue, nor should it be allowed to obliterate the national identity of the Palestinian people. Jordan's policies with regard to Palestine are firm and unshakable and are supported by a consensus and agreement reached at the November Amman Arab summit.

WASHINGTON (USIA) — Thirty United States senators have written a letter criticising Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, suggesting that his current position may be obstructing efforts to reach a peace settlement in the Middle East.

The letter, addressed to Secretary of State George Shultz, expresses the senator's dismay at Shamir's resistance to the concept of Israel's ceding some of the territories it occupies in exchange for peace.

The senators said they support Shultz's latest "effort to break the dangerous Middle East stalemate, a stalemate that has led to the current cycle of violence and counter-violence." Noting that Shultz's strategy is based on United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, the senators said the resolution "can be summarised in three words: land for peace."

The senators said they do not expect Israel to give up all the territory occupied in the 1967 war, nor does the United Nations resolution require Israel to do so. "On the other hand," the letter said, "peace negotiations have little chance of success if the Israeli government's position rules out territorial compromise."

The following is the text of the letter:

Dear Secretary Shultz:

We are writing to express our support for your effort to break the dangerous Middle East stalemate, a stalemate that has led to the current cycle of violence and counter-violence.

We support your mission of peace, which is based on United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 (as restated in Resolution 338), a resolution which has been at the foundation of United States diplomacy in the region through five administrations and which has been endorsed by Israel and most of the Arab parties to the conflict.

The meaning of this resolution is clear. It requires the Arab states to accept Israel's right to "live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries, free from threats or acts of force..." It

### Afghan rebels locked in a battle of words

Soviet announcement that it wants to get out of Afghanistan soon has galvanised exiled guerrilla leaders into talks on what kind of a country they want after withdrawal. John Elliott describes the power problems of a fragmented nationalist movement.

SEVEN guerrilla leaders of Afghanistan's mujahideen resistance are locked in a battle of words in the western Pakistan border city of Peshawar over the sort of country that Afghanistan could become when the Soviet Union withdraws its 115,000 troops and its political control.

For eight years, the seven have lived in Peshawar in growing luxury, constantly escorted by Kalashnikov-toting guards, and driven in fleets of shiny new station wagons.

But Mikhail Gorbachev's announcement that Soviet troops could start withdrawing by mid-May has galvanised them into almost constant session.

Urged on by Pakistan, they need to agree on the details of policy before the indirect talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan are resumed in Geneva on March 2, so that they have a chance of turning the control of 80 per cent of the country exercised by their guerrillas into permanent political power.

An uncompromising anti-communist stance unites the seven, who a year ago formed an alliance. Although they all come from the moderate Sunni branch of Islam, they are split ideologically into two camps.

One camp consists of three groups of traditionalists and Muslim moderates who want to return to a liberal country, mainly based on old Afghan values and possibly including a role for a monarch. The other four are revolutionary Islamic fundamentalists in pursuit of a strict Islamic state. They do not like comparisons with the Iran of Ayatollah Khomeini but want, according to their opponents, a centralised totalitarian regime. Each group is trying to design an interim government in a form which would help it later to achieve its long-term ideological aims.

Estimates of the total number of guerrillas vary from between 300,000 to 800,000. There are also several mujahideen groups operating from Iran, all of the Shia branch of Islam. Some of these Shia groups are larger than the smaller Sunni groups but are not involved in the political manoeuvring.

This does not mean they can be easily ignored when a government is constructed as they are heavily armed and backed by Iran which gives shelter to 2 million of the 5 million Afghan refugees.

The eldest of the seven Sunni leaders is Yunus Khalis, who heads the alliance. A henna-bearded, white-haired 70-year-old teacher who has recently taken a teenage bride, he belongs to the hardline group. The youngest and most fervent Islamic revolutionary is Gulbadeen Hekmatyar, a favourite of the U.S., whose men are accused of fighting other parties more than the Soviets. Both lead parties called Fieze Islamic — Islamic Party.

Also in the hardline camp is the Jamiat Islami, or Islamic Society, which has an effective guerrilla organisation. It is headed by Burhanuddin Rabbani who, although bracketed with the hardliners, is pragmatic and is likely to be a significant political

force later.

The traditionalists are led by Pir Sayed Gailani, a landed religious leader, who runs the National Islamic Front and favours the return of ex-King Zahir Shah, aged 74, exiled for 15 years and living in Rome.

Gailani and Rabbani are leaders in their own right but some of the others are undoubtedly creations of U.S. orchestration.

Broadly, the moderates probably have greater popular following, and hence more political durability, while the hardliners are more important as guerrilla fighters. They all also have their own geographical bases from which they conduct most of their fighting.

The leaders do little fighting themselves — this is in the hands of field commanders such as the famous Ahmad Shah Masud of the northern Panjshir Valley, who controls a large north eastern region called Badakhshan. Another is Abdul Haq of the Khalis group who commands fighters around Kabul.

These men could become increasingly important if the political centre moves from Peshawar to Kabul. Abdul Haq, 29, who says he has the allegiance of 5,000 or more armed fighters, envisages the mujahideen forming the basis of a reorganised Afghan army.

They all agree with their leaders that they will not stop fighting until an interim government is formed. If Soviet troops start leaving first, they will be attacked. If the U.S. stops its arms supplies, they have stocks for at least three to six months' fighting.

There is also general agreement that there can be no communists in an interim government, although there seems to be room for compromise about non-communist members of the present Soviet-supported Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA).

The Pakistani government has proposed a three-way split between the mujahideen, PDPA and representatives of the 5 million refugees and people still living in the country.

The mujahideen plans envisage the structure of an interim government which would consist of a 70 per cent mujahideen stake in a supreme council, or shura. One of the seven — probably Khalis — would be head of state but would not be able to stand for that post in later elections.

The traditionalists are arguing for a larger shura, which they believe should design the country's permanent constitution before elections are held.

Rabbani's group, although basically hardline, envisages a 40-man shura, with 35 mujahideen and five others, writing the constitution before elections.

More compromises will be needed before the Geneva talks. The risks if these men do not design a workable plan is that the Peshawar debates could turn into a bloodbath between the groups, exacerbating the tribal violence which all observers believe is almost inevitable when people go back to reclaim their old lands and to settle scores with collaborators. — Financial Times

## Land for peace

requires Israel to withdraw from some of the territories occupied during the 1967 war. It can be summarised in three words: land for peace.

Unfortunately, with the exception of Egypt, no Arab state has demonstrated willingness to implement this formulation. To one degree or another, the Arab states have resisted recognition of Israel and peace with it. As for the Palestinians, they not only refuse to recognise Israel, they have refused to meet with you during your visit. For some 50 years, those who have indicated a willingness to negotiate with Israel have paid with their lives. Others have been intimidated.

Israel, for its part, has manifested its commitment to Resolution 242 and the "land for peace" formula in a tangible way. In return for Egypt's recognition of Israel and its acceptance of peace, Israel returned the Sinai peninsula to Egyptian sovereignty including the oil fields located therein.

Successive Israeli leaders have declared their dedication to Camp David accords including Resolution 242's "land for peace" formula and have indicated that it would apply to the West Bank and Gaza. According to this formulation, Israel would contemplate the relinquishing of territory in exchange for a peace treaty guaranteeing Jordanian and Palestinian recognition and acceptance of Israel.

That has always been our understanding. Accordingly, we were dismayed to read in the New York Times of Feb. 26 that Prime Minister Shamir had said that "... this expression of territory for peace is not accepted by me."

We hope that the prime minister's statement did not indicate that Israel is abandoning a policy that offers the best hope of long-term peace. Israel cannot be expected to give up all the territory gained in 1967 or to return to the dangerous and insecure pre-67 borders. Resolution 242 does not require it to do so. On the other hand, peace negotiations have little chance of success if the Israeli government's position rules out territorial compromise.

We are also disturbed by reports that Jordan may be backing away from the idea of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that would negotiate with the Israelis at a peace conference. These accounts indicate that Jordan may insist on an independent PLO presence at the negotiating table.

We hope that these reports are without foundation. Israel rejects negotiations with the PLO, and rightly so. However, its officials have indicated that it would negotiate with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Jordan's abandonment of the joint delegation concept now would deal a serious blow to the peace process.

We believe that it is only through compromise by both sides that we will achieve Middle East peace.

We applaud your effort to get the peace process moving and share your determination to build a Middle East where every nation and people can live in peace, security and, ultimately, even friendship.

(signed)

Rudy Boschwitz  
Lowell Weicker, Jr.  
George J. Mitchell  
Brock Adams  
Tom Daschle  
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Sincerely

## Uprising galvanises Arab-Americans

INSPIRED by the Palestinians' sustained uprising, Arab-Americans have taken to the streets in a show of solidarity with the Palestinian people. The courage of twelve-year-old kids with rocks fearlessly confronting the Israeli military machine has galvanised not only Palestinians in the West Bank, Gaza and Israel, but also has brought together Arab-Americans to join hands in common cause.

As correspondent Wolf Blitzer wrote in his article "Israel Can No Longer Afford to be Complacent" (Jerusalem Post, December 28, 1987), "The demonstrations in the territories have become an increasing source of pride for American Arabs. They want to get more involved, many for the first time." Blitzer quoted a Palestinian-American whose sentiments echo those heard in conversations among Arab-Americans around the nation:

"I am so proud of what my Palestinian brothers and sisters are doing right now. I can't tell you how excited I am. God bless them," he said.

Indeed, just when many Palestinians seemingly had become resigned to occupation by a foreign power, mere children came forward to show the world that while politicians contemplate (and too often ignore) their fate, the Palestinians can no longer tolerate the conditions under which they are forced to live. The uprising soon encompassed every segment of Palestinian society and continues to this day despite the brutal means employed by Israel to crush Palestinian national aspirations.

These means included the indiscriminate use of live ammunition and more recently, beatings instead of bullets. When these measures failed to stem the tide, Israel in addition blockaded refugee camps, seizing food from women hoping to feed their children, and prohibited food donated by the United Nations, Israeli peace groups and others from being distributed. In response to Israel's attempt to starve the Palestinians into submission, the Council of Presidents of National Arab-American

Organisations organised an event where food was symbolically dumped at the Israeli embassy in Washington. The protest resulted in the arrest of five people including ADC President Abdeen Jabara, who was seen on national television being handcuffed and dragged away from the scene.

While Arab-American and other peace activists were appealing to American and Israeli officials in Washington, citizens from Rhode Island to California were likewise doing what they could to protest Israel's behaviour and force movement toward an international peace conference. For example, in Philadelphia, weekly protests continue at the Israeli consulate and banking institutions to raise the issue of the occupation, and in Chicago, protesters marched under police escort from the Israeli consulate to the offices of the Israeli airlines on January 21 in one of many demonstrations held there.

Blitzer notes that ADC and other Arab-American groups increasingly are beginning to impact on the American political scene and this, coupled with the rift in the American Jewish community, should alert Israel to the

"Israel is simply too dependent on the U.S. for economic, military and political support to simply assume that the American government — and even the American Jewish community — will steadfastly and automatically remain in its corner no matter what. Such wishful thinking is not only unfounded; it is dangerous."

In addition, ADC members in San Francisco participated in an event organised by the Palestinian Aid Society in which messages against the occupation were tied to halloons and released over the city, and demonstrations also were held in Cincinnati, Phoenix, San Diego, Sacramento, Salt Lake City, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and a host of other cities from coast-to-coast. Most of these demonstrations received good media coverage.

In addition to demonstrating against the occupation, ADC members also took to the airwaves in cities like Jacksonville, Florida; Minneapolis; Detroit and Kansas City, Missouri. And many chapters report a great increase in the number of calls received from the media and

others wanting to know more about the uprisings and their ramifications.

The uprisings have had a profound effect not only on the Arab-American community, but also have sent shock waves through the American Jewish community. Blitzer writes:

"It is likely that increasing numbers of influential American Jews will become passive. Instead of defending Israel, they will remain silent in the face of what they regard as unnecessarily harsh Israeli measures aimed at restoring law and order in the territories. It will be hard for them to support policies that they have a hard time even understanding."

Blitzer notes that ADC and other Arab-American groups increasingly are beginning to impact on the American political scene and this, coupled with the rift in the American Jewish community, should alert Israel to the

long-term effects of its policies. "Israel is simply too dependent on the U.S. for economic, military and political support to simply assume that the American government — and even the American Jewish community — will steadfastly and automatically remain in its corner no matter what. Such wishful thinking is not only unfounded; it is dangerous," he wrote.

ADC has long battled to make politicians and the public at-large aware of Israel's continuing denial of basic human rights to the Palestinians. These efforts have accelerated during the most recent uprisings as ADC President Abdeen Jabara travelled to the occupied territories in December to survey the situation and lay the foundation for an ADC office in

Jerusalem. While there, he attended sessions in the Israeli Knesset and met with a number of Israeli, Palestinian and American officials concerning the uprisings. Upon his return, Jabara wrote to every U.S. representative and senator offering to impart his first-hand knowledge of the situation to legislators, and subsequently received a number of inquiries to which he has responded.

In addition, ADC held a reception for Gaza lawyer Fayez Abu Rahmeih at the National Office during which invited representatives of Amnesty International, the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, the International Law Institute, the House Subcommittee on Criminal Justice and others heard Abu Rahmeih give an eyewitness account of Palestinian prisoners being tortured, the subhuman conditions under which detainees were held and the injustice of the Israeli system of justice.

ADC also recently held discussions with, among others, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Richard Murphy about the uprisings and related matters, and requested an urgent meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz to further discuss the situation.

The need to resolve the matter of the occupation has been made clear by extensive and sustained media coverage. Balanced and insightful news coverage and editorials by newspapers throughout the nation, radio news and talk shows and especially the television networks have alerted politicians and the public to the urgent need for negotiations among all interested parties. The image of the ugly Israeli killing and beating unarmed civilians has brought global opprobrium upon the Israeli government, and sent Israeli officials scurrying to somehow control the damage to its already-tarnished reputation and standing in the world community. The unsettling facts of the occupation have even resulted in comparisons of Israel to South Africa: Gaza is referred to as "Israel's Soweto."

— Press release.

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# Crying out for water in Mideast

By Andrew Gowers

THE Middle East faces a major crisis over water supplies which threatens to cause unprecedented political upheaval in the region before the end of this century, according to a study by a group of senior U.S. government officials, engineering company representatives, academics and Congressional aides.

The study, published by the Centre for Strategic and International Studies, a Washington-based research institute, points to the prospect of water shortages in a number of Middle Eastern countries, coupled with rivalry over the use of river waters, as an increasing source of tension in the next 10 years.

"By the year 2000, water — not oil — will be the dominant resource issue of the Middle East," it says. "Before the 21st century, the struggle over limited and threatened water resources could shatter already fragile ties among regional states and lead to unprecedented upheaval within the areas."

The report is intended to highlight a problem which is often discussed in general terms but has rarely been studied in comprehensive detail. Its significance also lies in the membership of the steering group overseeing the CSIS project, which includes Mr. M. Peter McPherson, deputy U.S. Treasury Secretary, Mr. T. Louis Austin, president and chief executive of Brown and Root, the engineering group; and Senator Paul Simon, one of the Democratic contenders for the presidency.

With such a prestigious group behind it, the report amounts to a cry of alarm for U.S. government attention to an issue which has been all but neglected in its higher echelons, and on which there has been minimal inter-departmental cooperation.

The study says water consumption is rising fast throughout the Middle East because of a rapid population spiral, urbanisation and industrialisation. In addition,

water resources are being managed inadequately through incompetence or political rivalries between states.

There are three areas of particular concern: — The Jordan River basin, which provides water for Syria, Jordan and Israel. The study estimates that by the year 2000, Israel's water needs may exceed supply by 30 per cent, while in Jordan there may be a 20 per cent shortfall.

The upper Jordan river has already been developed to maximum capacity, and there are plans to use its only partly untapped tributary, the Yarmouk, by building the Unity Dam at Magarin on the Jordanian-Syrian border.

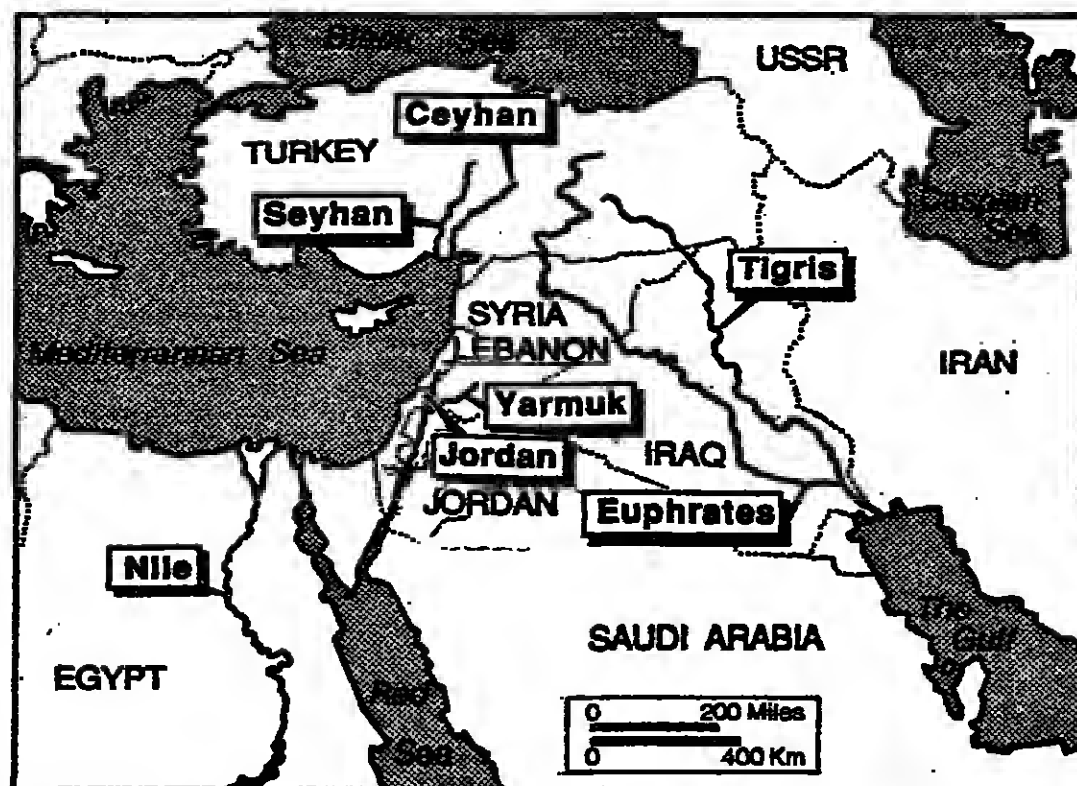
Syria, the report said, has plans to divert the Yarmouk higher up with a series of small and medium-sized dams. If these are carried out, they could substantially reduce Jordanian access to the Yarmouk for irrigation in the agriculturally-important Jordan Valley, and could also affect the availability of water in Israel.

A further complication in this area is the deteriorating quality of surface water and ground water supplies. This is especially serious in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, where there is already stiff competition between Arab inhabitants and Jewish settlers for water. Contamination of supplies in Gaza by sea-water and agrochemicals is, the report says, "reaching critical proportions."

The Tigris and Euphrates river basins, supplying Turkey, Syria and Iraq, Turkey's ambitious development schemes — especially the south-east Anatolia Project, a programme of 13 hydroelectric and irrigation projects on the upper Tigris and Euphrates — are already affecting supplies in Syria and Iraq. Syria faces large and mounting water shortages, and some experts estimate that the Anatolia project could reduce the annual Euphrates flow into Iraq by a staggering two-thirds once it is completed. Pollution of the Euphrates further upstream means that many Iraqi villages are forced to import drinking water by truck.

The Nile basin, involving the longest river in the world and nine African states. The problems created for Egypt by persistent drought in the Nile's catchment area in recent years have been well-publicised. But the report draws them in stark terms nonetheless, saying that "Egypt could experience a critical water shortfall by the turn of the century, particularly against the backdrop of seemingly unstoppable population growth."

These issues seem almost as intractable as the bitter political, ethnic and sectarian conflicts which divide today's Middle East. The report proposes the establishment of a co-ordinating body on water issues within the U.S.



government, and the establishment of a Middle East water programme to further the use of advanced technologies in managing the region's resources.

However, it readily admits that the principal problems are not technical but political and emotional. The record of international cooperation in resolving Middle Eastern water problems is not encouraging.

There was the Johnston Plan for developing the Jordan basin drawn up in the 1950s by Eric Johnston, President Dwight Eisenhower's special envoy to the Middle East. Although some of this plan's technical provisions have been operated by Israel and Jordan, it has never been formally accepted because of political prejudice and mistrust.

There have been efforts at collaboration on the use of the Euphrates, with the setting up of a Trilateral Commission. But Turkey's Anatolia Project was pre-

pared without consultation with Syria and Iraq, and the Turks have so far rejected or stonewalled suggestions for high-level negotiations on water allocation and use.

Then there is Turkey's famous plan, announced last year, for a "peace pipeline" — actually two pipelines designed to funnel water from its Ceyhan and Seyhan rivers to the Gulf states, Syria, Jordan and the West Bank. The cost of this project is estimated at least at \$20b.

As the report points out: "Almost all major water resources in the region are shared between two or more states. Maximum utilisation of all supplies necessitates far-reaching cooperation."

In a region beset by ethnic, religious and political hostility, however, neighbourly goodwill has seldom existed in the past and may become even more elusive" — Financial Times.

## Continued from page one

### Israel, Syria and PLO project hardline

(Continued from page 1)

Israel Radin said the Shamir plan called for Arab-Israeli talks under the auspices of the United States and Soviet Union, rather than a full-fledged international conference including France, China and Britain.

The radio said Shamir believed Palestinian "self-rule" should be tested first in limited parts of the occupied territories rather than being applied to all the territory as called for by the American plan.

Shamir, head of the Likud bloc, also disagreed with a U.S. call for "self-rule" to last three years rather than the five he has suggested, the radio said.

Pazner said the radio report was wrong, but that elements of it might appear in the prime minister's counter-proposal.

He said it was not clear whether Shamir would present his plan to his political rival, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, at a meeting of Israel's decision-making inner cabinet Wednesday.

Peres, leader of the Labour Party, backs the U.S. initiative. He has been accused by Shamir aides of leaking documents to the press when they could embarrass the prime minister.

Peres aides contend the prime minister's aim is to use delaying tactics to avoid having to give a negative reply to the United States.

The Peres camp says Shamir hopes interest in the Shultz plan will diminish prior to November's U.S. presidential election and that the new Washington administration will need time before embarking on peace initiatives.

In Damascus, Syrian President Hafez Al Assad vowed Tuesday that Arab struggle against Israel will continue, a possible indication that he rejects the U.S. proposal.

Addressing a rally marking the 25th anniversary of the rise of the Baath Party to power, the Syrian leader told the nation: "Do not allow talk about peace fool you."

Apparently referring to the U.S. proposal, Assad said: "All the initiatives, in spirit and content, are in reality the same, even though the wording changes."

"War will continue, sometimes with rifles, other times with rocks. Sometimes through demonstrations and other times in the form of an open military confrontation," Assad said in his 2½-hour speech.

However, he indicated he would not block efforts by other Arab leaders to work out a peaceful settlement with Israel, provided they are not rushed into "surrendering our rights."

"We will not close the doors in the face of others who may choose other options to work for a settlement. We will deal with it with an open mind," he said.

But he warned those who might be tempted to join in current peace initiatives. "Don't rush into settlements that may prove to be traps set for us (Arabs)," he said.

He said: "Through all the (diplomatic) activities Israel wants to impose its will on the Arabs, about the (Palestinian) uprising and force Arabs to agree to the liquidation of all Palestinian rights."

Assad said about the Arab-Israeli conflict: "Right is stronger than might."

He said: "The uprising has imposed itself and drawn international recognition... brutal oppression cannot win over right."

He said Arabs should not fear Israel, because of its military superiority, saying: "Sooner or later, we will have what Israel has."

"But Israel can never have the two important things we have — legitimate rights and a vast Arab Nation."

In Ankara, Turkey, a PLO official denounced the U.S. initiative, saying it does not accept the rights of the Palestinian people for self-determination.

Farouk Kaddoumi, political chief of the PLO who is on an official visit to Turkey, told the Turkish daily news in an interview that the U.S. plan was "an attempt to quell the uprising."

"This is not a peace plan. If it was a peace plan it should have been based on equality, justice and the relevant United Nations resolutions... Mr. Shultz is wasting his time in the Middle East..."

Kaddoumi said an independent Palestinian delegation should be represented in the international peace conference proposed in the U.S. peace plan, on an equal basis.

The PLO official told the daily that the continuation of the upris-

ing would create a favourable atmosphere for a permanent solution in the problem.

The United States reiterated Monday its call for prompt responses to its initiative and declined direct comment on Shamir's move to delay an Israeli decision.

"This is an ambitious proposal and, as you know, we have asked for early responses from all of the parties," State Department spokesman Charles Redman told reporters.

"We believe that all of the parties understand and appreciate the reason that we have asked for those kinds of responses," he said.

Following a posture adopted during Shultz's trip, Redman said: "I'm not going to be in a position of answering or getting into exchanges with any of the parties to this process."

He refused to release officially the text of the U.S. peace plan. An Israeli newspaper published what it said was the text of the plan.

"It's a communication between ourselves and the various parties to the peace process and we prefer to maintain a certain discretion to that relationship," Redman said.

In a related development, a presidential spokesman said the White House welcomes "the support and advice" of 30 senators who argued in a letter to Shultz that Israel should be willing to give up control of occupied Arab territories in return for Middle East peace.

"We are in the midst of an ongoing process. The views of these senators are helpful to us and probably instructive to other parties in the region," Marlin Fitzwater told reporters.

At the State Department, spokesman Redman said Shultz would respond to the letter.

## Andersson's visit expected to boost Swedish role

(Continued from page 1)

Brakenhielm foresees chances for peace suffering a serious setback if the present situation continues for another five years.

She believes that "every 'no' from one side can strengthen the 'no' of the other side. Israel and the PLO should accept to sit at the negotiating table. If they do not then there will be no international conference."

**Jordan's pivotal role**

The Swedish ambassador to Jordan, Lars Lonnback, believes that if a conference does materialise Jordan will play a pivotal role "in getting it going." Sweden's diplomatic ties with Jordan date from the early 1950s. Until 1981, when the Swedish embassy was set up in Amman, there were honorary consulates. Lonnback described the relations as "excellent, with no problems whatsoever."

His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan have visited Sweden and Swedish ministers of foreign trade and energy have come to the Kingdom. "These are symbols. We have met and discussed (various issues)," said Lonnback.

Sweden's relations with Jordan also cover economic and cultural spheres. According to Lonnback, there is cooperation in the social welfare field and the environment, and exchanges of ideas, especially in communications and trade.

"It was only recently that Sweden accepted the concept of an international peace conference, including the five permanent Security Council members, all directly involved parties and the PLO on equal footing with all other parties. A Palestinian source pointed out that the Swedes differentiate between the Palestinian people and the PLO. Arab sources and Swedes agreed that support of the Palestinian people increased considerably after 1967, but it was only recently that the PLO was accepted as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

**Support for Palestinians**

Support for the Palestinians in Sweden was first witnessed after the 1967 war, when the Israelis occupied more Arab land. "Until 1967, everyone was in favour of Israel. We saw Israel as a vulnerable country surrounded by big powerful countries. But Israel's victory in the 1967 war showed that Israel was no longer vulnerable," said a Swedish civil servant who preferred to remain anonymous.

The foreign editor of the largest morning paper "Dagens Nyheter," Olof Santesson, agreed. "We were brought up with the notion that Israel was a refuge for people living there. After 1967 Israel was not the underdog anymore. We've learnt that occupation was bad during World War II. Here, the term applies to the Palestinians because they are the occupied, and there is no doubt about it, the Israelis are the occupiers."

He added that when Yasser Arafat became leader of the PLO in the late 1960s "it made it easier for the Swedes to see there's an entity. The feeling that there are two groups with national aspirations took hold much more after 1967."

Parliamentarian Brakenhielm shares her experience which reflects how most of the middle aged and older people view Israel. "Until 1967, I can remember Swedes, who were mostly farmers, following the events in the Middle East with knowledge from the Old Testament. They would compare the wars between Israelis and the Arabs with the old wars."

It is evident that the younger Swedish generations, brought up in a secularised society, do not have the same perspective as the older generations.

According to Santesson, "the younger generations identify with the Palestinians and with liberation movements. They dislike what they see and read about Israel."

He added that many Swedes find the Israeli rightist Likud bloc stands far from the Europeans' beliefs, especially of those who were brought up with the idea of "kibbutz and the people who made the desert bloom."

Brakenhielm asserted that the Swedes' awareness of the Palestinian problem was "new" knowledge which came through the media and debates. "Well-educated people became familiar with the problem before the man on the street; but with the media and television coverage of the uprising it has become common knowledge that there is a people without a country, without a homeland."

The Israeli government's violations of human rights have also played a large role in influencing Swedes' attitudes towards Israel and the Palestinians.

According to the first secretary for Middle East affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Per Saland, since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 the Swedes have been more apprehensive of Israeli policies and more understanding of

Arab positions.

"The ongoing Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories, although not new since the situation has been boiling for years, has shown that the situation is untenable, and that frustration is building," said Saland. He believes that even if there is an occasional lull in the West Bank and Gaza, the uprising will continue as long as there are no moves towards peace.

No doubt, the Israeli measures and violations have created an internal debate in Sweden though many believe that the debate is, to large extent, a Jewish debate.

"On the one hand there is a rabbi criticising Israel and a professor whose family was killed by the Nazis saying Israel's actions are unacceptable," said the civil servant who preferred anonymity. "On the other hand, there are those who say the measures are to defend Israel and that if Israel was not strong then the Arabs will take over Israel."

**Criticism of Israel**

The gradual change in Swedish thinking was very well pronounced when Sweden assailed Israel's occupation of Arab land in an address delivered by Sweden's ambassador to the U.N., Anders Fern, at the General Assembly on Dec. 1, 1987.

Fern's address, which came during a General Assembly debate on the 20th anniversary of the 1967 war, described it as a "sad" occasion — "sad for the Israeli occupiers, baring themselves become the oppressors of another people."

Many of Israel's policies in the occupied territories "constitute serious violations of international law," Fern said. He assailed Israel's refusal to acknowledge the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention in the occupied territories and said: "There cannot be two sets of international law in the world, one for Israel and one for the rest of us."

Referring to Israel's "illegal settlements" in the occupied territories and "acts of harassment and arrogance by the settlers towards the Palestinian population," Fern said these "evoke haunting memories of the behaviour of colonial masters from centuries past." He also criticised Israel's violations of human rights in the occupied territories and the Zionist state's arbitrary acts of expulsions, detentions without trial, demolitions of houses, house arrests and other restrictions, and use of live ammunition against Arab students.

Fern also condemned Israel's continued occupation of

southern Lebanon.

**Sweden-Israel ties**

Commenting on his country's formal and informal relations with Israel, Orn said: "There was some hesitancy on relations with Israel because of the death of (U.N. mediator) count Folke Bernadotte (who was shot dead in Jerusalem 1948 by assailants believed to be members of the Stern terrorist group). However we maintain diplomatic relations with any country if it is independent and voted into the U.N."

Swedish support for the Palestinian people increased as more and more of the real nature of the conflict and Israeli practices were uncovered since 1967.

The factors that played a large role in changing the Swedes' attitude towards the PLO were the leadership of Olof Palme and the absence of any alternative Palestinian leadership, according to a Palestinian source.

**Stockholm and PLO**

The year 1967 was a turning point in the Swedish stand towards the PLO, according to the source. The change was attributed to Palme being prime minister.

However, when Palme was assassinated and key figures to his party were removed, the PLO appeared to have suffered a setback.

"But, when the ruling party invited Palestinians including Elias Freij, Hanna Sinora, Fayed Abu Rabmen and Rashad Shawwa to come up with an alternative leadership it became clear that there could be no alternative to the PLO," the source said.

This realisation, the source believes, strengthened the PLO in Sweden. Furthermore, the unity achieved during the Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting in 1987 further strengthened the PLO stand, he said.

"Sweden realised that without the PLO there is no solution," he said.

Although the Swedish government and many Swedes recognise the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and believe that the PLO should attend an international peace conference on an equal footing as all other parties, some Swedes have taken a different stand.

"Dagens Nyheter," has traditionally taken a pro-Israeli stand, Santesson said. "We could say the paper was pro-Israeli in the sense that many Swedes are pro-Israeli," he said. "We (the newspaper) have not stressed that the PLO is the representative of the Palestinian people. We feel unsure which is the strong lead-

ership in the occupied territories, but we also realise that there is no other organised force."

Brakenhielm also voiced doubts whether Arafat has the support of all the Palestinian people. "I do not know whether Arafat will come to the negotiating table or if he has control of the Palestinian people. The kidnapping in Lebanon of two Scandinavian U.N. workers (whom she believes were kidnapped by Palestinians) indicates that Arafat has no control," she said.

Both Santesson and Brakenhielm said that a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation would be an alternate solution to the problem. Santesson cited a merger of Israel into the Orient and the continuation of the status quo as other options, without giving U.S. initiatives too much importance.

"Dagens Nyheter," which reflects the opinion of a large segment of the Swedish public, has called for the creation of a Palestinian state confederated with Jordan.

Brakenhielm found a "certain resignation toward this big problem among Jordanian officials" during her trip to the region in September 1986. However, she believes that the solution could be within the hands of the Arab states and Jordan. She stressed that the Palestinians should have a state, and then they should decide whether they want a confederation with Jordan.

Should an international conference and a confederation with Jordan fail, Santesson said, "some wise people say that the problem can't be solved in a straightforward way but over decades can evolve into something. Others say maybe Israel can merge into the Orient since now Israel is made up mainly of Sephardic Jews."

He said Foreign Minister Shimon Peres' Labour Party in Israel should be strengthened, even though its members have followed an "iron fist" policy, because "Peres knows in the long run it will be an Arab Israel and Jews will be a minority, and Peres doesn't envisage another South Africa."

On the American initiative for peace in the region, Saland said that two questions must be answered first.

"The workability of the initiatives depends on whether the Israeli government can unite on the ideas and whether the initiative would have credible Palestinian backing," Saland said. He explained that by "credible" he meant a Palestinian leadership accepting the American solution with the support of the inhabitants of the occupied territories.

## No letup in 'war of cities'

(Continued from page 1)

attention to the recent moves by the government of Iran in this respect and we don't think that it would be right just to disregard the new developments in the situation," Belonogov told reporters.

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar told reporters that the Soviet proposal for condemnation of the "war of cities" was greeted by a general silence. One Western diplomat, who asked not to be named, said, "it came as a surprise. For the first time, the atmosphere of the consultations was very tense."

Iraqi Ambassador Ismat Kittani told reporters after the council session that the government would insist the council act within Re-

solution 598 and that other action sought by the Soviet Union be secondary.

The United States and other members say Iran still has not accepted Resolution 598, but has sought to confuse the issue by accepting the secretary-general's implementation plan — a rearrangement of the elements of the resolution.

The latest Iranian letter did not explicitly say it accepted the council's mandatory and immediate ceasefire and troop withdrawal, as set forth in the resolution.

British Ambassador Sir Crispin Tickell told reporters that the latest Iranian message was "an undated, unsigned scrap of paper" that did not constitute acceptance. "If they accept, they should say so loudly, clearly and unequivocally," he said.

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## West German overpowers Yugoslav in giant slalom

# Meier wins her 1st World Cup title

ASPEN, Colorado (AP) — West German Christine Meier, who had recorded her career-best results in the two most recent races, overtook Yugoslavia's Mateja Svet Monday and captured her first World Cup victory in a women's giant slalom.

Meier, 22, stood just one-hundredth of a second behind first-run leader Svet, with both enjoying a comfortable margin on the rest of the field.

Meier posted the fourth-fastest second run of 1 minute, 10.81 seconds for a two-run aggregate of 2:23.16. The usually reliable Svet faltered in the second run, suffering visibility problems and losing speed when she was hit by a gust of wind halfway down the course. Svet's second run was only the 12th-fastest, and she wound up fourth.

Blanca Fernandez Ochoa of Spain, with the quickest second heat of 1:10.17, finished second in 2:23.44, and Austria's Ulrike Maier was third in 2:23.73.

Svet had a time of 2:24.00, and Tamara McKinney of Olympic Valley, California, took fifth in 2:24.32. It was McKinney's first complete race since she rejoined international competition after suffering a broken leg in November.

She fell in the first run of both the Olympic giant slalom and slalom, and she also straddled a gate and did not finish the first run of Sunday's slalom here.

"I made some small mistakes, but no big ones," Meier said. "I had two very good runs. I was fast, my turns were good and I let my skis run."

Meier has been on something of a roll. Prior to this season, her best World Cup finish was a pair of sevenths. In the last World Cup giant slalom before the Olympics — at Kranjska Gora, Yugoslavia, on Jan. 30 — she placed sixth. Then she got a fifth in the giant slalom at the Olympics.

"I have been skiing well," she

conceded. "I feel strong. It's a great relief to get that first victory."

"At the start of the second run I was so nervous. I knew I had a chance to win. To try to calm down, I talked a lot. I talked about the time to my trainer — about the weather, the course, my skis — just trying to relax."

Svet, the 19-year-old phenomenon who won a World Cup slalom and giant slalom prior to the Olympics and took the silver medal in the slalom at Calgary, was unable to hold her slender lead.

"It was so windy," she said. "The wind hit me in the flats and I had no chance. I couldn't see anything."

Fernandez Ochoa, fourth after the first run, said her runner-up finish helps make up for her unfortunate fall in the second run of the Olympic giant slalom after she led the first run.

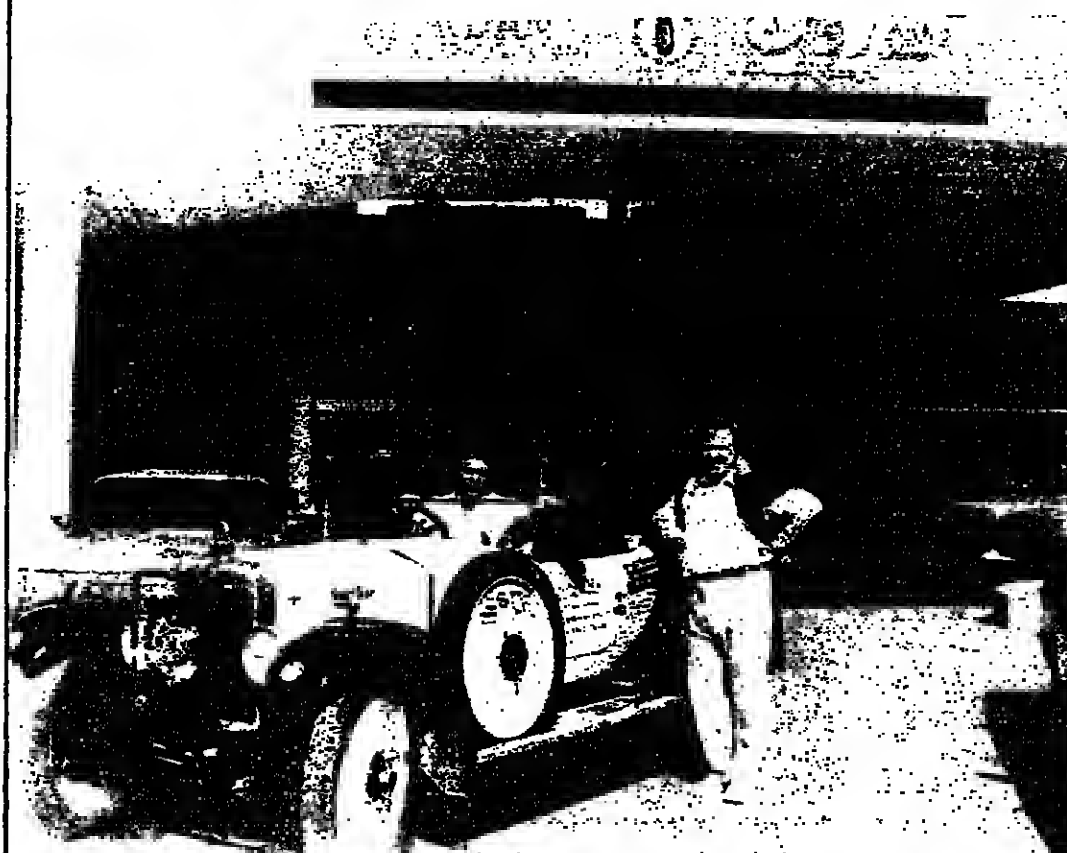
"I'm happy to put two runs together," she said. "It helps me forget the disappointment of losing a gold medal."

France's Catherine Quittet, who finished sixth in 2:24.86, moved into first place in the World Cup giant slalom standings with 78 points. Previous leader Vreni Schneider of Switzerland, double gold medalist in the Olympics, has 76 points but will be sidelined for the remainder of the season with a knee injury suffered in a downhill crash here Friday.

The giant slalom originally was scheduled for Saturday but was pushed back because of a delay in staging the downhill.

The women skiers now head for Rossland, British Columbia, for a downhill and super giant slalom this weekend.

## London to Sydney Vintage Car Endurance Trial



Brian Mullineux and Michael Perkins at the Inter-Continental in Amman with their 1924 Vauxhall 14/40.

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two Britons contesting in the London to Sydney Vintage Car Endurance Trial left Jordan for Saudi Arabia Tuesday on the seventh leg of their trip to Australia.

Brian Mullineux and Michael Perkins toured Amman, the Nabatean city of Petra and different places of interest during their stay in the Kingdom as guests of the Inter-Continental Hotel in Amman.

The 1988 London to Sydney Vintage Car Endurance Trial is staged as part of Australia's bicentennial celebrations to illustrate the challenging conditions experienced by early pioneering long distance motorists. There are six entrants in all with participants from the U.K., Australia, and the USA. The vehicles themselves must have been manufactured before Dec. 31, 1930 and retain an authentic engine, gearbox and differential (if appropriate).

The story behind this privately-entered Vauxhall began more than two years ago when Michael Perkins booked a skiing holiday in Austria. Unknown to him, Brian Mullineux — a near neighbour — had booked the same holiday and they met on the ski slopes. Over a drink that evening, Brian told Michael about the Vintage Car Endurance Trial and they decided to enter together.

Back in England they searched for a suitable car and found the 1924 Vauxhall Malvern 1440 2-seater tourer — a very rare vehicle of which only two or three are still in existence. The next 18 months were devoted to bringing the car up to the standard required for a 16,500-mile endurance run.

The restoration programme included a complete engine and gearbox rebuild, the stripping

down and rework of all electrical and mechanical components and the fitting of one or two small extras. Modifications have included back-up electric fan coolers and an electric fuel pump, in case they are needed, and extra luggage racks to hold the assorted equipment essential to a drive half way around the world. Despite all this the car is still basically in original condition.

The route undertaken by each of the six entrants is left entirely to each crew providing certain parameters are met to ensure that each vehicle covers the maximum distance under its own power. Entrants must travel in an overall south-easterly direction between start and finish.

Airlifting of vehicles is not permitted. Only one major ocean voyage may be undertaken to reach Australia, this having commenced from no further north than 2 degrees N latitude, although any number of short ferry journeys are allowed providing they traverse the minimum number of nautical miles between land masses.

Apart from bringing the 63-year-old Vauxhall up to its current standard of repair, Brian and Mike are responsible for all their own travel arrangements — ferry crossings, accommodation (although they will be packing a small tent), and the endless paperwork to allow them to cross the many borders along the route.

From London, the Vauxhall travelled through Portsmouth, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Egypt and Jordan. Now it will travel to Saudi Arabia, Arab Emirates, India, Malaysia, Singapore and then to Darwin. Once in Australia, the journey moves along the Eastern coastline to Sydney and their goal — The Sydney Opera House.

### TENNIS

## 14-year-old Yugoslav makes impressive professional debut

BOCA RATON, Florida (AP) — Monica Seles, a 14-year-old amateur from Yugoslavia playing in her first women's pro tournament, beat Helen Klesi of Canada, ranked No. 31 in the world, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3 Monday in the opening round of the \$300,000 Virginia Slims of Florida at the Polo Club of Boca Raton.

Seles, a 5-foot-5, 100-pound eighth-grader who has spent three years being groomed at Nick Bollettieri's Tennis Academy in Bradenton, Florida, will get a sterner test Tuesday night when she plays Chris Evert, ranked third in the world.

"I was scared before the match and didn't stop being nervous until I was ahead 3-0 in the second set," Seles said. "But I'm happy. I won my first pro tournament match and I'm satisfied."

Using a two-handed forehand and backhand and covering the court quickly, Seles played mostly from the baseline but showed promise of good volley.

"If the hardcourt was faster I'd come to the net more," she said.

A weak second service gave her some trouble as she committed five double faults, but a 90-minute rain interruption in the 12th game of the first set didn't bother her.

A winner of International 12-year division tournaments when she was 9 and Orange Bowl

14-year winner when she was 12, Seles duelled Klesi through four early service breaks.

Using clever drop shots, she won the first set tiebreaker after taking a 5-1 lead and then won the first three games of the second set with two service breaks. The last seven games of the second set

### Gomez beats Bengoechea

In Orlando, Florida, fifth-seeded Andres Gomez of Ecuador saved two match points in the second set and rallied to defeat Eduardo Bengoechea of Argentina 1-6, 7-6 (7-3), 6-2 in first-round action of the Dupont Classic Monday.

Gomez, ranked No. 11 in the world, double faulted twice at 5-6 in the second set to give the unseeded Bengoechea his second match point. But Gomez drilled three straight service winners to force a tiebreaker, which he won easily.

"I started a little slowly," Gomez said. "But I'm usually a slow starter. We're both clay-court players, so it was a bit tough adjusting to the hard court here."

In other first-round action, Andrea Chesnokov of the Soviet Union defeated John Frawley of Australia 6-3, 6-1; Ramesh Krishnan of India ousted Jaime Yzaga of Peru 6-1, 4-6, 6-3; and Marian Vajda of Czechoslovakia defeated Peter Lundgren of Sweden 6-4, 6-4.

## Egypt faces uphill task in African Cup

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's national soccer squad faces a tough task in Morocco next week when they begin their defence of the African Nations Championships with some of their star players sidelined.

Egypt won the cup for the first time in 27 years in the last finals in 1986, beating defending champions Cameroon in a penalty shoot-out.

But injury, retirement and suspension have forced Egypt to field a very different team in Morocco. "We are going to fight for the title this time with almost a new team," trainer Ahmad Rifaat said.

Rifaat acknowledged the side would sorely miss veteran strikers Mahmoud Khatib and Mustafa Abdou, who retired this year, and Mohammad Hazem, killed in a car accident.

But he noted that the new attacking line-up of Gamal Abdel-Hamid, Hossam Hassan and Emad Sulliman had proven in recent friendlies that they could get the ball in the back of the net.

Doubts about Egypt's strength

in midfield have been raised by the suspension of Magdi Abdel-Ghani for arguing with the referee during a club game, and by a leg injury to tireless workhorse Taher Abu Zeid.

But perhaps the greatest blow to the team is the knee problem which has forced ace defender Ibrahim Youssef, called one of the continent's best players by some experts, to miss the Morocco finals.

However the side also has the services of two excellent goalkeepers, Ahmad Shubair and Thabet El-Battal, who commentators say can be relied on to shore up the defence.

The Egyptian side, drawn to meet Cameroon, Nigeria and Kenya in Group B in Morocco, have prepared for the tournament under the guidance of British manager Mike Smith, former trainer for the Welsh national team.

Press critics have slammed his tactics and expressed pessimism over the side's chances.

The British tactic of sending long balls to strikers in the box has been shown to be unsuitable

for our team," one newspaper writer said.

The critics said opponents found it too easy to deny Egypt scoring chances by close marking of its strikers, and cited as evidence the side's defeat by Tunisia last November in a qualifying match for the Seoul Olympics.

Smith has refused to get involved in the debate raging in the press, saying only: "It is going to be tough competition... we will do our best."

The following players are in Morocco:

Goalkeepers: Ahmad Shubair, Thabet El-Battal and Ayman Taher.

Defenders: Rabee Yassin, Hamada Sedki, Mohammad Omar, Hisham Yakan, Ahmad Ramzi, Ibrahim Hassan, and Mohammad Saad.

Midfielders: Ayman Younes, Ahmad Abdel Aziz, Shawk Ghareeb, Ismail Youssef, Ashraf Kassem, Tareq Sulliman, and Osama Orabi.

Strikers: Hossam Hassan, Gamal Abdel Hamid, Tareq Yehia, Mohammad Ramadani and Emad Sulliman.

### SPORTS IN BRIEF

#### One-handed pitcher wins Sullivan Award

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Pitcher Jim Abbott, who aspires to play professional baseball despite being born without a right hand, was named Monday the 58th winner of the Sullivan Award as the United States' top amateur athlete. "I'm still in shock," said the 20-year-old, who plays for the University of Michigan. He led team USA last summer with an 8-1 record and a 1.70 earned run average as it moved toward a silver medal in the Pan American games. "It was more of a surprise than you know. It fooled a lot of people. I was just here to have a good time," he said. Last year at Michigan, he started 15 games and finished with a 11-1 season record. He was also the 1987 winner of the Golden Spikes Award as the country's outstanding amateur baseball player by the U.S. Baseball Federation.

#### Zambia to send reduced squad to Seoul

LUSAKA (R) — Zambia said Tuesday it was sending only a small squad of athletes to the Olympic Games in Seoul in September because of falling sporting standards in the country. Zambia's national Olympic committee said 50 athletes and officials would travel to South Korea, half the number that took part in the all Africa Games in Kenya last August where the country's sportsmen and women won only three bronze medals.

#### Reuter signs for Bayern Munich

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — West German First Division champions Bayern Munich said Tuesday they had signed Nuremberg forward Stefan Reuter for an undisclosed sum. Bayern said Reuter, capped seven times, had signed a three-year contract and would move to Munich at the end of this season.

#### Soviet soccer season kicks off

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet First Division soccer season kicked off Monday with a 2-1 win for Dynamo Tbilisi over Zhalgiris Vilnius. The first goal of the 1988 season was scored by Zhalgiris defender Arminas Narbekovas, a member of the Soviet Olympic team. But Dynamo hit back with two second half goals. Other opening games will be played in the next three days, with Spartak Moscow, Dynamo Kiev, Dnepr Dnepropetrovsk and Zhalgiris expected to dominate the season.

MIAMI, Florida (R) — The top 20 moneywinners on the women's tennis circuit, as released Monday by the Women's International Tennis Association (WITA):

1. Martina Navratilova (U.S.)	225,129 dollars
2. Pam Shriver (U.S.)	156,200 "
3. Steffi Graf (West Germany)	154,482 "
4. Helena Sukova (Czechoslovakia)	65,750 "
5. Chris Evert (U.S.)	63,900 "
6. Lori McNeil (U.S.)	51,900 "
7. Claudia Kohde-Kilsch (W. Germany)	47,225 "
8. Jana Novotna (Czechoslovakia)	42,989 "

9. Zina Garrison (U.S.)	42,821 "
10. Hana Mandlikova (Australia)	41,012 "
11. Patty Fendick (U.S.)	39,411 "
12. Larisa Savchenko (Soviet Union)	38,825 "
13. Natalia Zvereva (Soviet Union)	30,975 "
14. Gabriela Sabatini (Argentina)	30,750 "
15. Manuela Maleeva (Bulgaria)	28,875 "
16. Katerina Maleeva (Bulgaria)	28,025 "
17. Sylvia Hanika (West Germany)	26,775 "
18. Barbara Potter (U.S.)	26,106 "
19. Catarina Lindqvist (Sweden)	21,725 "
20. Robin White (U.S.)	21,234 "

## Foster, Campbell to meet again

LONDON (R) — World high hurdles gold medalist Greg Foster and last year's Grand Prix champion Tonic Campbell stage another of their spectacular confrontations when the British Indoor Athletics season comes to a climax with the annual England-United States match Saturday.

Foster retained his world title in Rome last year in the absence of fellow-American Campbell who failed to qualify in the U.S. trials.

But Campbell turned the tables in the Grand Prix final in Brussels Sept. 11, winning not only the 110 metres hurdles title but also \$25,000 as overall men's champion.

In the last of their encounters, at the U.S. Indoor Championships a fortnight ago, Foster won his ninth title at the expense of the 1985 World Cup champion and Campbell will be out for revenge in Saturday's 60 metres hurdles race.

Briton Sebastian Coe, twice Olympic 1,500 metres champion, has his first race in Britain for 10 months when he takes part in the 3,000 metres.

Coe had a disappointing indoor debut in the United States on February 14 when he withdrew from the 3,000 metres at the U.S. Olympic invitational meeting in East Rutherford, New Jersey, with two laps still to run.

Britain's two gold medalists at last weekend's European Indoor Championships in Budapest will both take part.

Lindford Christie, the 60 metres champion, runs over the same distance against American Olympic 200 metres bronze medalist Thomas Jefferson, and David Sharpe.

The American team also includes sprinter Emmit King, a member of the world 4x100 metres gold medal team.

"I believe that this is the strongest team the Americans have brought here," Andy Norman, the promotions officer for British Athletics, told a news conference Tuesday.

## Pakistan beats Australia

SYDNEY (R) — Australia suffered their first defeat in the World Youth Cricket Cup Tuesday, beaten by 32 runs by Pakistan, but qualified comfortably for the semifinals.

On Friday they will meet England, who held on to fourth place in the qualifying round-robin competition, beating New Zealand by 39 runs.

The other semifinal, on Thursday, will be between Pakistan and the West Indies, who predictably handed out a hiding to the International Cricket Conference (ICC) associates.

The Australians won six of their seven qualifying games, the West Indies and Pakistan five each and England four.

Any hopes India had of squeezing past England disappeared when they were beaten by Sri Lanka by 50 runs.

In Mildura, Pakistan scored 199 off 49.4 overs while Australia could muster only 167 in 46 overs. The Pakistan spinners surprised the Australian batsmen on a good wicket.

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## Economy

## Himoud backs Jordan-Egypt joint project in agriculture

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Egypt possess the necessary expertise and potential for setting up a joint company to produce crop seeds and supply farmers in the two countries with this important commodity, Agriculture Minister Marwan Himoud said Tuesday.

Speaking at a meeting with Jordanian and Egyptian technical teams studying the prospect of establishing this company, the minister said that the joint project should be able to save huge funds.

The joint company will be set up in implementation of a resolution passed by the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee which established a holding company and later decided on setting up a joint company that can guarantee constant supply of improved seeds produced in Egypt and Jordan to serve the needs of farmers in the two countries.

An Egyptian team, led by Sayed Nassar, is currently visiting Jordan and holding talks with Agriculture Ministry officials and specialists on the necessary steps to set up the joint company.

## Al Ra'i, Jordan Times record strong financial results in 1987

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Press Foundation Company, which publishes Al Ra'i Arabic daily and the Jordan Times, weathered a slowdown hitting many Jordanian companies, recording a net profit of JD 535,586 in 1987. As a result, the JFPC board of directors has recommended distributing dividends at a rate of 22 per cent, or 220 fils per share which carries a nominal value of JD 1.

The declared and paid-up capital of the company is JD 1,000,000.

The JFPC annual report indicates the company's strong financial standing in terms of higher profits, an increase in liquidity and working capital. The annual report shows the following important elements:

1- The company's bank accounts shifted from a debit to a credit balance of over a quarter of a million dinars which were invested as deposits in banks.

2- The company's working capital has tripled since the end of 1986 to JD 350,365, as a result of an increase in current assets by 35 per cent (from JD 685,000 in 1986 to over a million dinars in 1987) and an increase in current

liabilities by 23 per cent (from JD 566,000 to JD 698,000).

The increase in current liabilities includes the dividends payable which the board has recommended and money allocated for income tax.

3- Shareholders equity, which increased from JD 1,757,576 in 1986 to JD 1,916,525 at the end of 1987, accounts for 73.3 per cent of the company's financial resources.

4- The turnover of the company's total assets calculates at 108 per cent, and the turnover of inventory at 2.56 times. These indicate a high rate of return on investments and an ample inventory of paper and other printing materials to cover the company's needs for around five months.

5- Growth of earnings by 3.9 per cent and reduction in spend-

ing by 3.4 per cent. The company's earnings from advertising and sales, before deducting the commission of agents and distributors, exceeded JD 1.5 million for each.

The directors on the board of the Jordan Press Foundation Company are Mahmoud Al Kayed as chairman of the board, Khalil Al Saleem, deputy chairman, representing Arab Finance Corporation-Jordan, Muhammad Al Amad, member of the board and general manager of the company, Raja Elissa, Hassan Hammad, Ali Abu Al Raghib, Saleh Al Rifai, representing the Jordan Pension Fund, Razmi Al Muasher, representing the National Financial Investments Company and Radwan Hajjar, representing Finance and Credit Corporation.

## Jordan Islamic Bank ups net profit to JD 824,729

AMMAN — The Jordan Islamic Bank for Finance and Investment last year realised a net profit of JD 824,729 against JD 773,017 in 1986, according to Al Dustour Arabic newspaper.

The bank's board of directors recommended deducting 10 per cent of the profit to be added to the bank's reserves and to allocate JD 20,620 as bonuses for the employees.

The board also recommended allocating JD 118,873 for income tax, JD 31,080 for voluntary reserve and JD 30,531 as special reserve.

Other deductions include JD 8,248 for Jordanian universities and JD 9,250 as remuneration to the board members.

JD 540,000 in dividends to shareholders were earmarked at the rate of 9.25 per cent of the JD 1 nominal value of the share.

## Ministry to spend JD 905,000 on Zarqa roads this year

ZARQA (J.T.) — A total of JD 905,000 has been allocated for road projects in Zarqa governorate during 1988, according to Public Works and Housing Minister Shafiq Zawaydeh.

He was quoted by Al Ra'i Arabic newspaper as saying that the projected roads will serve population centres at Shomar, Yajouz, Duleil, and a teachers housing estate near Yajouz.

The minister, who was speaking during a visit to Zarqa, said that his ministry plans to set up 500 housing units in Batrawi district largely for government employees, and that another housing project will be carried out at Jreiba.

## South-East Asian nations buy potash from Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — An Arab Potash Company (APC) delegation has returned to Amman following a successful tour in South-East Asian countries to promote the sale of Jordanian potash.

APC Director General Ali Nsour led the delegation which visited Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan, South Korea, Japan and China.

During the visits, several deals for selling Jordanian potash were signed, according to APC official Khaled Manasra.

Manasra said that the long-term contracts provide for selling these countries all their needs of potash until 1990. He noted that total sales of potash to these countries, in addition to India, account for 70 per cent of APC's total annual exports.

According to Manasra, the signing of these agreements allowed APC to market the company's production for the first six months of 1988 at prices 15 per cent higher over sales during in the second half of 1987.

## Azar, Polish team hold talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — A visiting Polish delegation met here Monday with the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company Director General Wasef Azar to discuss labour-related affairs between Polish and Jordanian miners.

The delegation, which represents the Polish-Arab Friendship Society, discussed training Jordanian students in mining at Polish universities and the exchange of visits by miners from Poland and Jordan to other country, according to a report in Al Dustour Arabic newspaper.

The delegation later toured the Hasa and Abiad phosphate mines and visited Petra, Aqaba and other places of interest.

## 14,000 Jordanian tourists spent £15m in U.K. in '86

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Dustour Arabic newspaper Tuesday quoted a British official as telling a Jordanian delegation in London that a total of 14,000 Jordanians visited the United Kingdom during 1986.

He said that these tourists and visitors spent a total of £15 million during that year at the rate of £1,100 each.

## Customs revenue increases

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Customs Department collected JD 25,590,642 in the past two months against JD 23,559,485 in January and February of 1987, according to an official customs source quoted by Al Dustour Arabic newspaper.

## Al Jaber approves town budgets

AMMAN (Petra) — Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Minister Yusef Al Jaber has approved a JD 105,133 budget for the town of Um Qais in Irbid governorate. JD 12,000 of the budget will be allocated for setting up a new building to house the municipality and the rest will finance the lighting of streets and asphalted roads.

The minister also approved JD 120,612 budget for Khalidiyah town which will spend the funds on constructing roads and the building of a public library.

Al Jaber has earlier endorsed a JD 647,469 budget for North Shuneh municipality.

A total of JD 364,000 of this budget will finance the completion of a tourist project and the rest will finance the construction of roads and lighting of streets.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.8325/35	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2540/50	Canadian dollar
	1.6720/25	Deutsche marks
	1.6776/86	Dutch guilders
	1.3785/95	Swiss francs
	34.96/99	Belgian francs
	5.6600/30	French francs
	1234/1235	Italian lire
	128.17/27	Japanese yen
	9.9310/60	Swedish crowns
	6.3080/3130	Norwegian crowns
	6.3840/90	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	436.30/436.80	U.S. dollars

## Sterling appreciates

LONDON (R) — The sterling pound rose to its best for 18 months against the Deutschmark Tuesday as relatively high British interest rates continued to attract money to sterling assets, dealers said.

The pound fetched 3.0614 marks at 1100 GMT, up from 3.0445 Monday night and around six pence above last week.

Dealers said some international holdings were enticed out of the dollar into sterling. The pound rose as high as \$1.8305 Tuesday, up from 1.77 last week, while the dollar was slightly weaker against the mark, trading around 1.6745 marks.

Several dealers said sterling's strength might not last long — "on the horizon there are quite a lot of black clouds looming," one said, citing a deteriorating British trade balance and weak North Sea oil prices.

Also, a British budget is due on March 15 and the government may shave interest rates then.

Recently, the Bank of England has sold pounds when sterling threatened to rise above three marks, worried that its appreciation would pinch British export earnings.

It did not do that this week, dealers said, perhaps because it shares the view that the pound will slip back soon.

The gold price was fixed in London Tuesday morning at \$435.70 an ounce, down \$1.45 from Monday night.

World stock markets were mixed following a cautious Monday session on Wall Street which saw the Dow Jones industrial average, having risen over the past four weeks, lost 1.50 points to 2,056.

Further signs that the worldwide advance in share values of recent weeks was slowing came

from Tokyo where the Nikkei index fell 150.85 points, or 0.59 per cent, to 25,465.73.

Brokers said prices fell due to caution over the approaching March 31 fiscal year end for special money trusts, or tokkin — local investment companies which funnel large amounts of cash into Japanese stocks.

"Tokkins have been supportive of the market and are going to be inactive," said broker Robert Karr of New Japan Securities. "The market has really come up, so people are thinking to sell a bit."

Some brokers said that, following Tokyo's stunning recovery in recent weeks to just below pre-Black Monday levels, more subdued trading could be expected for a while.

"It's going to be a quiet market, maybe softer, but basically flat," said deputy branch manager Takeshi Murakami of Schroder Securities. "We have to take a rest."

Uncertainty about what sterling will do next, and worries that a strong pound will hurt export-led British firms, together with lack of direction from New York and Tokyo made for a nervous start to Tuesday on the London Stock Exchange.

Frankfurt shares were mixed in thin trading, with major operators staying out of the market. Brokers there cited some unease about the dollar's new weakness.

Shares on the Paris Bourse also opened slightly easier, also in thin business. Shares in Zurich, Madrid and Stockholm began Tuesday weaker, too.

## African incomes drop

WASHINGTON (AP) — Average incomes have dropped by \$1 out of every \$4 in the countries of black Africa during the 1980s, according to the latest figures from the World Bank.

"The seriousness of the short-term economic outlook... must not be underestimated," said Edward V.K. Jaycox, vice president of the World Bank Africa region. "But there are also signs of progress," Jaycox told a United Nations group.

At the same time as the bank reported his speech, it came out with figures for 1987: Incomes were down by another four per cent, more than the 2.7 per cent drop reported for 1986 or the average decline over the years 1980-5 of 3.7 per cent.

Exports and imports both declined for the year, but there was a small improvement — 1.6 per cent — in prices that Africans got for their products, compared with what they had to pay for foreign goods. That was a lot better than 1986, when there was a drop of 25.2 per cent.

Gerard Rice, a World Bank spokesman, said its economists are looking for a better year in 1988 with the average income holding steady. Some countries have had continuous declines

since they won independence in the 1960s.

The figures cover what the bank calls "sub-Saharan Africa," which includes the whole continent except for South Africa, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt.

Conditions differ from country to country. Jaycox singled out Ghana, Tanzania, Togo and Guinea-Bissau as showing positive results from the bank's "adjustment programmes." In all these countries the average annual income is \$400 or less. Some of the poorest appear to be making more progress than some that were better off.

About 25 African governments are pledged to such programmes, which call for austerity measures by the borrowers in return for the bank's help.

Carol Lancaster, who deals with Africa at the Institute for International Economics, said the countries in worst shape are those hit by war and drought, such as Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique.

The most populous country on the continent and the one with by far the highest economy is Nigeria. It has been hurt by the drop in the price of oil, its dominant export.

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — Tuesday was the first day of afternoon trading and it seems that the late trading hour proved very successful as a total of 1,372,966 shares were traded in both sessions for a volume of JD 897,581 spread over 1,043 contracts.

Jordan Lime and Brick Silicate Industries started with 707,650 of its shares changing hands for a value of JD 204,029 covered by 240 contracts.

Shares of 50 companies were traded Tuesday but the most prominent, in addition to the aforementioned firm, were Jordan Gulf Real Estate Investments (167,320 shares for JD 56,834), Intermediate Petrochemical Industries (83,745 shares for JD 131,048), National Steel Industries (25,550 shares for JD 73,546) and Alaeiddin Industries (29,450 shares for JD 42,000).

Prices of most shares were more or less steady except for the shares of Arab Bank which traded at a high of JD 116,000 but also as low as JD 113,000. Shares of Arab Chemical Detergents also hit a high of JD 4,600 and a low of JD 4,370.

Trading at the parallel market amounted to 28,528 shares valued at JD 9,894.

## FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1988

## YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Hightler Institute

## GENERAL TENDENCIES:

This day will only bring you beneficial results if you make it a point to remain calm and charming, and to be disturbed or distracted by someone you are not wishing about. Don't make any angry remarks.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) If a friend does not have the time to give you a hand, don't take it personally. Buy a little gift which will please your mate greatly.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) postpone some depressing obligation tonight. A well-deserved comment to an associate will much improve your relationship.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Keep working away at any projects which have been started. Even if it is difficult to do so, try to be more cooperative with co-workers.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Something may come up which could keep you from enjoying an amusement you had planned, but quickly get rid of the obstacle.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 23) Get the approval of your family before making any changes at home, and avoid some big trouble. Don't get into any expensive amusements today.

VIRGO (Aug. 24 to Sept. 22) This

is a good day to handle any written reports which require much thought. Visit a shut-in friend tonight, but drive carefully.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Collect any money owed to you, and make it much easier to pay your bills. Listen to the advice of a friend who has a proven track record.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make a plan in advance before you go after an important personal goal. State your aims clearly, and your friends can be of help to you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Go after some benefits which are coming to you, and don't let prejudice stand in your way. Try to spend more time with your mate.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) You will have to clearly state all the facts connected with a project if you are to gain the backing of a potentially valuable supporter.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) Relax at a hobby you enjoy with some close friends tonight, and clear your mind of a boring person who would ruin your good mood.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) Be sure a trip you have been planning is really absolutely necessary. If it is, be most careful in every respect, especially while driving.

## The Daily Commuter Puzzle

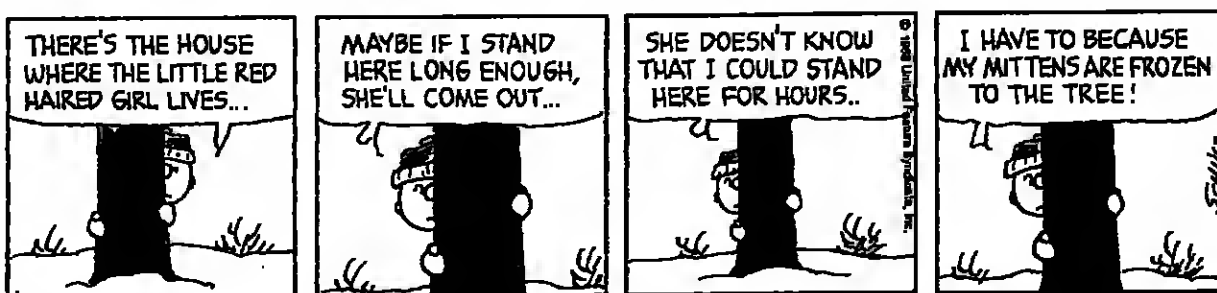
ACROSS

1. Madcap
2. Booby
3. Baby's word
4. Director Kazan
5. Fall poorly
6. Victim
7. "Laugh-in" punch line
8. Metalle or Nat
9. Golf gadget
10. Glove
11. Shore finds
12. Queen of Soots
13. Read quickly
14. Huston
15. House
16. Make amends
17. Book part
18. Fib
19. Pierist
20. Bruise
21. Exhaust
22. 5,290 feet
23. Ginger
24. Robust
25. Initiated in a way
26. Cryptic
27. Caesar and Waldorf
28. Set of type
29. Cook in a way
30. Crazy
31. Dental op.
32. Wurst
33. Hoarding
34. Satanic
35. Gradual transition
36. Tibia e.g.
37. Team
38. Wren's home
39. Rippers

DOWN

1. Piquancy
2. Lily plant
3. Pleasant
4. Asian dowry
5. Kin of ivory
6. Clever
7. Many
8. Jewel
9. Upright
10. Truant letters
11. Valley
12. Martial god
13. Go down
14. Pictures
15. — and hearty
16. Black hair
17. Glistening
18. Title of respect
19. Verdi's homeland
20. Meanders
21. Short time
22. The Doolittle
23. Irritated
24. Germ
25. Admirer
26. Victory
27. Bear
28. Precious
29. Oriental capital
30. Three-bagger
31. Electrical outlet
32. Concentrate
33. Hiv
34. Sitarist
35. Shankar
36. Dry
37. Theater section
38. Open-mouthed
39. Beach sight
40. Copies
41. Decimal system base
42. Cager's org.

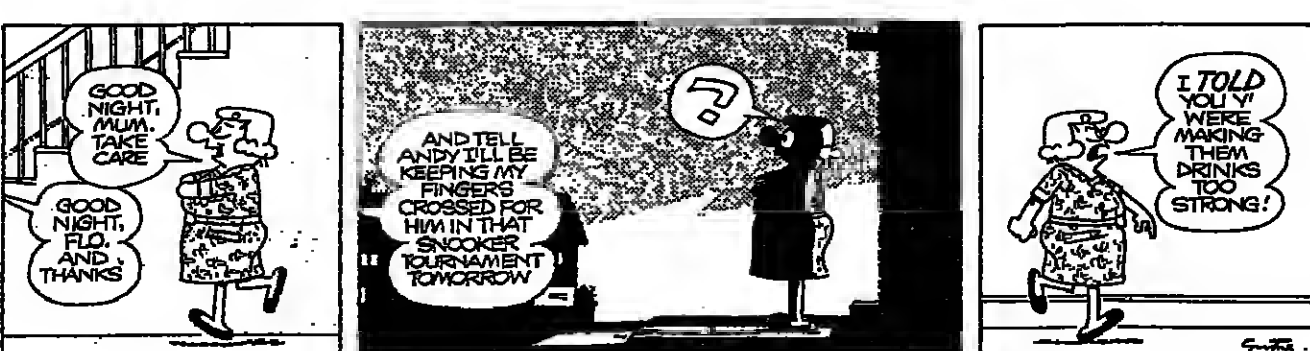
## Peanuts



## Mutt'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GILEA

BAINC

FLASTE

COORTH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: APPLY BURLY EFFGY PONDER

Answer: How some honest opinions are expressed — OPENLY



## Cover-up revealed in Aquino murder probe

MANILA (Agencies) — A former army investigator who probed the 1983 assassination of Benigno Aquino said on Tuesday his team was ordered to rig its findings.

In the first direct testimony of a military cover-up of the murder, Pedro Aquino told a Manila court he suppressed an apparent confession by a soldier that he shot the opposition leader and said affidavits of other witnesses were changed in the presence of high army officers.

Aquino, a retired second lieutenant in a military investigating unit and no relation to the slain politician, said senior officers made it clear the inquiry should say that alleged Communist gunman Rolando Galman was the assassin.

Chief prosecutor Raul Gonzales said the order was "part of a total cover-up" to hide the military's role in the killing of then president Ferdinand Marcos's chief rival.

Galman was killed by soldiers immediately after Aquino was shot on his return from exile in the United States.

"Our instruction is to make it

appear that the assassin is supposed to be the dead person lying there (Galman)... That we should help the soldiers who are being investigated," Pedro Aquino said at a trial of 37 men charged in the murder.

### Rebels kill 8

Suspected Communist rebels killed five soldiers and three policemen, and wounded 10 other soldiers in two separate ambushes on Luzon Island, the military said Tuesday.

In the bloodiest attack, an undetermined number of New People's Army (NPA) rebels ambushed two platoons of army troops Monday in the isolated mountain town of Lamut, 224 kilometres north of Manila, a military report said.

The report said the soldiers were on their way to reinforce a besieged Philippine constabulary outpost when the guerrillas opened fire with automatic



Benigno Aquino

weapons, killing five soldiers immediately.

The remaining soldiers, including 10 who were wounded, fought back and forced the guerrillas to withdraw, the military said.

Also Monday, another group of suspected guerrillas aboard a commandeered truck strafed a passing police jeep with gunfire in the town of San Miguel, 160

kilometres southwest of Lamut, killing three policemen, the military said.

### Unlawful killings

In London, Amnesty International accused the Philippine government and government-backed force Tuesday of carrying out unlawful killings, including mutilations and a beheading, in the name of preventing a major armed insurgency.

A report released by the international human rights organisation documented scores of cases of Philippine men, women and children whose rights it said had been brutally violated.

Amnesty said the unlawful killings had become the most serious human rights problem in the country since mid-1987.

"Most of the victims were targeted either for their membership of legal left-wing organisations or their suspected political beliefs," the report said.

"Their killers have belonged to the regular military and police forces, paramilitary civil defence forces and community-based 'vigilante' groups acting with government support," it said.

## Blockade lifted from Lhasa temple

CHENGDU, China (Agencies)

Security forces have withdrawn their blockade from around Lhasa's main temple, where monks led a violent weekend protest against Chinese rule, Western sources in the Tibetan capital said Tuesday.

One source, a Tibetan-speaking traveller who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Tibetans had told him that five Tibetans and three Chinese police were killed in Saturday's day-long violence.

Another traveller who arrived Tuesday in Chengdu from Lhasa said officials told him that only two people were killed — a Chinese policeman who was pushed off a roof and a Tibetan.

The official China News Service (CNS), in a report seen Tuesday in Hong Kong, said more than 300 police and "numerous" civilians were injured in the first outbreak of anti-Chinese violence since riots last October. Thirty police were hospitalised with serious injuries, it said.

CNS, in the most detailed official account yet of the disturbances, also acknowledged that they had entered a second day Sunday.

"Some rioters set up barricades in Barkhor marketplace (in central Lhasa) Sunday morning and indiscriminately threw stones that injured numerous city residents," it said.

The report said monks had tried to poison Chinese officials Saturday and local government and Communist Party officials were forced to slide down ropes from a second-storey window of the Jokhang Temple to escape enraged Buddhist monks who were demanding Tibetan independence.

"Several monks sneaked into the main office of the monastery and put poison in tea served to officials and reporters covering the festival," CNS said in a report on the violence Saturday.

"As a result, scores of people suffered food poisoning and had to be hospitalised."

Unlike previous official accounts of the rioting, the agency described vividly how monks attacked police, officials and reporters on the last day of a religious festival around Lhasa's Jokhang Temple — the centre of Tibetan Buddhism.

"Cameras and video tape recorders were smashed by monks charging out of the monastery and video tapes flew like butterflies in the wind. Two cars were overturned by the monks and another limousine was set on fire."

"The monks were shouting 'we will destroy anything belonging to the communists,'" the agency said.

## United opposition calls for removal of Noriega

PANAMA CITY (AP)

Opposition organisations and ousted president Eric Arturo Delvalle joined forces to call for removal of the country's military strongman and establishment of a government of national reconciliation.

Announcement of the United Front Monday followed 10 days of turmoil triggered by Delvalle's failed attempt to fire General Manuel Antonio Noriega and the resulting dismissal of the president, who remains in hiding.

Local banks remained closed for a fifth day Monday, sparking a demonstration by thousands of retired people. Unable to cash their pension checks, they blocked traffic and shouted, "where's my money?"

An American judge extended a freeze on Panamanian government funds in U.S. banks.

Virtually all the nation's civilian political forces not directly linked to the armed forces or to the Noriega government joined in the alliance.

In a declaration issued Monday, it said "our principal objective" is "the establishment of a government of national reconciliation that guarantees justice, a state of law, liberty, reconstruction of democratic institutions, fiscal order, economic development, conditions for authentic democracy and the celebration of free, open and honest elections."

Elections are scheduled for May 1989.

### London consulate seized

In another development, Panamanian embassy staff in London seized control of their country's consulate in London Monday night, smashing their way into the building by ramming

the reinforced glass doors with a Land Rover, police said.

The British Broadcasting Corporation said the reason for the seizure was that the consul in London, Eduardo Arango, refused to give up his post despite being sacked by Noriega.

The consulate is a separate building from the embassy. The BBC said Arango was not in the consulate when the raid occurred.

Police said in a statement that six men — two representatives of Panamanian Ambassador Guillermo Vega and four members of a British security firm — smashed their way into the consulate.

"Shortly after this, several people left the building, including three women believed to be secretaries, and a number of security staff. One glass-paned front door was damaged and no one was injured as a result of the incident," the statement added.

### Kidnap plan denied

In Washington, the United States said Monday it had no plan to kidnap Noriega and denied Vice-President George Bush had suggested it.

In a television interview Sunday, as he was being questioned about how Noriega could be forced to face criminal charges handed down by U.S. grand jurors, Bush referred to the seizure of a suspected Lebanese hijacker by U.S. agents in the Mediterranean.

"You've seen it in a couple of terrorist cases lately... no, don't be surprised," he said, but added that he was not advocating such steps against Noriega.

## Search underway for clues in IRA case

GIBRALTAR (AP)

Security forces in Gibraltar and southern Spain are searching for a third car believed connected with three Irish Republican Army (IRA) members fatally shot by soldiers in Britain's tiny colony on Spain's southern coast.

The British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) said Tuesday that authorities are seeking a vehicle they believed contains a bomb with which the IRA intended to attack British troops.

The London newspaper the Daily Mail said Spanish police believe that a fourth IRA member being hunted in connection with the Sunday incident may be Evelyn Glenholmes, whose name has been linked with several IRA attacks in past years.

The paper reported that police in Madrid said a slim, petite woman answering her description was seen visiting the others at an apartment in Malaga where they had been staying. Malaga is a

two-hour drive along the Spanish coast from Gibraltar.

British soldiers opened fire Sunday after the three unarmed IRA members parked a white Renault-5 with Spanish licence plates near the convent, the official residence of the governor. A military ceremony was to take place Tuesday with 50 members of the British army's Royal Anglian regiment, who recently arrived after duty in Northern Ireland.

In London, British Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe told the House of Commons Monday that no explosives were found in the Renault.

Howe said the soldiers found keys to a second car on the body of one of the men. That car, a red Ford Fiesta registered in Spain, was found parked in La Linea De La Concepcion on the Spanish side of the gate separating this 5.8-square kilometre limestone rock from the Spanish mainland.

## Jackson hopes for votes outside his black base

By Rita Beamish  
The Associated Press

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — From dairy farms to Hispanic housing projects, Jesse Jackson has carried his message throughout the South in seeking support from non-black voters in Super Tuesday's presidential primaries.

Jackson, the only black candidate for president, was trying to overcome what he calls an "ancient cultural barrier" in the South by winning white support, as he did in five northern states with small black populations.

Tuesday's primary elections, with 14 southern states among the 20 participants, has shaped up as the day when Jackson's bid for the Democratic presidential nomination will shine. Delegates selected in the primaries go to the national convention this summer to pick the party's nominee.

Jackson was virtually certain to pick up more non-black votes than he did in his 1984 race. And he hoped to do well enough to overcome the notion that he can't win a presidential election because he is black.

In Texas, with its large Hispanic population, he was joined on the campaign trail by New Mexico Governor Toney Anaya, a prominent Hispanic leader.

And Selma, Alabama, last week saw a historically dramatic moment. The white mayor, who ordered the arrests of Dr. Martin Luther King and other civil rights activists more than two decades ago, welcomed Jackson, who is a



Bridge across the years... Jesse Jackson on the campaign trail for the U.S. Democratic presidential nomination last week at the bridge in Selma.

Alabama, where Dr. Martin Luther King began his 1965 march on Montgomery.

King protege and longtime civil rights activist.

Mayor Joe Smitherman gave Jackson a key to the city and joined him for a stroll through streets where some of the most tense moments of the American civil rights movement occurred.

The mayor said he was wrong to oppose the civil rights movement. He did not officially endorse Jackson, but said he supported Jackson's message.

According to Jackson's speeches, that message is: — Greater efforts are needed to fight the drug influx, the no. 1

national security threat.

— Multinational corporations are to blame for loss of American jobs because they take their business to cheap labour markets overseas.

— Corporate agribusiness is to blame for squeezing the family farm.

— The minimum wage should be increased, and health care and day care programmes are needed for the poor.

— Overall hemispheric cooperation is needed to help ease Latin nations' debts, increase U.S. exports and make peace with Cuba

and Nicaragua.

"This is a referendum on economic violence," Jackson says. "People who are unemployed are rebelling. People who have jobs are insecure. People feel abandoned by the government."

Casual interviews along the campaign trail indicated Jackson has engendered considerable respect among southern whites.

Jackson's campus rallies are a big draw, and the enthusiastic audiences are sprinkled with whites, including Republicans, who seem to come as much out of curiosity as anything.

## New peace talks in Nicaragua

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaragua Monday said the secretary-general of the Organisation of American States (OAS) Joao Baena Soares, had agreed to act as a witness in peace talks between the left-wing government and U.S.-backed rebels in Nicaragua this week.

A presidential statement said Nicaraguan church leader Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo also had accepted an invitation from Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega to attend as a witness to three days of talks

beginning Wednesday at a southern border post.

The contra rebels had conditioned their acceptance of Wednesday's talks on Obando's participation. Ortega's statement appeared to insure a meeting would now go ahead as planned.

Ortega last week dismissed Obando as a mediator in peace talks and appointed his brother, Defence Minister General Humberto Ortega to head a government delegation in a face-to-face meeting with contra leaders.

## U.N. draft calls for S. Africa sanctions

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — A Security Council draft resolution calls for mandatory economic sanctions, including an oil embargo, against South Africa to force the government to abolish apartheid in one year.

The draft resolution condemns the banning of anti-apartheid activities and expresses concern at the "worsening of the human suffering resulting from the apartheid system." It was circulated Monday, after three days of debate, and will be discussed when the council meets again Tuesday.

The resolution says South Africa's intransigence "compels the international community to impose, as a first step, selective mandatory sanctions" under chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter, which deals with enforcement measures to maintain peace.

Last Thursday, South African Ambassador Leslie Manley told the Security Council: "We will not bow to your threats or demands, and we reject your accusations with contempt and invite you to do your damndest."

The resolution calls for the following mandatory sanctions for one year:

— A halt to export and sale of oil to South Africa, a halt to further investment and loans, a ban on imports of iron and steel, an end to all trade promotion and support for trade, prohibition of sale of kruggerands and all coins minted in South Africa, and cessation of all forms of military, police or intelligence cooperation, especially the sale of computer equipment.

The resolution calls on all U.N. members to implement the measure.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR  
Last Tuesday's Goren Bridge

### DIAMONDS FOR THE COUNT

East-West vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ K 10 9 7  
♥ A 3  
♦ A 9 4 2  
♣ 2

**EAST**  
♠ A K 10 5  
♥ J 8 7  
♦ K 10 4  
♣ 8 7 5 2

**SOUTH**  
♠ A Q 4 8 5 2  
♥ 9 2  
♦ J 3  
♣ J 5

The bidding:  
South: 1♣, 2♣, 3♣, 4♣, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣, 8♣, 9♣, 10♣, 11♣, 12♣, 13♣, 14♣, 15♣, 16♣, 17♣, 18♣, 19♣, 20♣, 21♣, 22♣, 23♣, 24♣, 25♣, 26♣, 27♣, 28♣, 29♣, 30♣, 31♣, 32♣, 33♣, 34♣, 35♣, 36♣, 37♣, 38♣, 39♣, 40♣, 41♣, 42♣, 43♣, 44♣, 45♣, 46♣, 47♣, 48♣, 49♣, 50♣, 51♣, 52♣, 53♣, 54♣, 55♣, 56♣, 57♣, 58♣, 59♣, 60♣, 61♣, 62♣, 63♣, 64♣, 65♣, 66♣, 67♣, 68♣, 69♣, 70♣, 71♣, 72♣, 73♣, 74♣, 75♣, 76♣, 77♣, 78♣, 79♣, 80♣, 81♣, 82♣, 83♣, 84♣, 85♣, 86♣, 87♣, 88♣, 89♣, 90♣, 91♣, 92♣, 93♣, 94♣, 95♣, 96♣, 97♣, 98♣, 99♣, 100♣.

Opening lead: King of ♠.  
We have stressed this principle in the past, but cannot do it often enough: Before committing yourself to a specific line of play, try to learn as much as you can about the hand.

South had a reasonable week two-bid at any vulnerable. West's overall cannot be faulted and North's jump to game was equally impeccable.

Against four spades West led the king of hearts and continued with the queen before shifting to a trump. East followed up-the-line to

the first two tricks. Declarer's problem was obvious. Since there was no way to avoid losing a club trick, he had to bring in the diamond suit without loss. That could be accomplished if West started with a doubleton king or, if West had length in the suit, his diamonds included the K10. What was West's holding in the suit?

After drawing a second trump, ending in dummy, declarer led a low club to his Jack and West's King. West returned a club to the ace, and both defenders followed when declarer ruffed a club. A trump to the king provided the entry to ruff dummy's last club, on which West discarded a heart. The crucial point of the hand had been reached. How should declarer play the diamonds?

From the play to the first two tricks, it was probable that West had started with an ace. He had shown up with exactly one spade and three clubs, so he had to have started with three diamonds. Declarer's course was clear: He led the jack of diamonds, which was covered by the king and taken by the ace. A trump provided the means of returning to hand and the nine of diamonds was finessed hopefully. When it held, 10 tricks were in the bag.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Experts to assess global impact of AIDS

LONDON (AP) — Experts from 20 countries gathered Tuesday to assess the social and economic impact of the worldwide AIDS epidemic. Organisers said about 1,100 delegates, including Dr. Luc Montagnier of France, co-discoverer of the AIDS virus, and U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, were attending the three-day conference at London's Barbican Centre. The first international conference on the global impact of AIDS follows a London summit in January at which health ministers and other officials from 148 countries adopted the World Health Organisation's global strategy for fighting AIDS. Unlike the summit, which sought to coordinate government policies, this week's conference deals mainly with the economic and social consequences of AIDS — at all levels, from families to the world at large. However, the experts will consider scientific evidence on the cause of AIDS and measures for slowing its spread.

### Bus crash in China kills 39

TOKYO (AP) — A bus plunged into a ravine in central China, killing 39 people and injuring 17 others, an official report said. The Chinese-built bus was making a turn at the bottom of a hill in Henan province Monday when it swung off the road and fell 80 metres, the Xinhua News Agency reported. The crash killed 33 of the 56 people on board immediately, and six others died later in hospital, said the report, monitored in Tokyo. All the survivors were injured, but the report did not say how seriously. Police were investigating how the accident occurred, Xinhua said.

### 400 protest over Falklands exercises

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP) — About 400 people protesting the beginning of monthlong British manoeuvres involving the Falkland Islands demonstrated Monday outside Lloyds Bank, police said. Police that ringed the British-owned bank from blocks from Government House said the protesters included Argentine veterans of the 1982 war that cost 712 Argentine and 256 British lives. The remote islands have been claimed since 1833 by Argentina. Some protesters sang anti-U.S. and anti-British songs while others in the crowd demanded British commercial interests be expelled from Argentina. Besides the war veterans, the protesters included Communist, Socialist and young opposition Peronist Party members.

### 14 killed in Peru bus crash

PUNO, Peru (AP) — Fourteen people were killed and 15 injured when a truck overturned in the Peruvian highlands near the Bolivian border, a state official said Monday. A truck carrying about 30 people tipped over Saturday along a highway 70 kilometres north of Puno. Fourteen passengers were crushed to death or drowned in a water-filled ditch when they were trapped beneath the vehicle, said Victor Urbola, Puno state prefect. Puno

is located 988 kilometres southeast of Lima on the Peruvian "Altiplano," a broad valley more than 4,000 metres above sea level.

### ETA demands ransom for businessman

MADRID (R) — The Basque rebel group ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom) has demanded a \$17 million ransom for a businessman it kidnapped two weeks ago, the Spanish radio station SER said Monday night. The radio, quoting what it said were usually reliable sources, said a person acting as an intermediary for the family of abducted Emiliano Revilla had been in touch with ETA to arrange his release. It said ETA had demanded 2,000 million pesetas (\$17 million) and would not settle for a first payment of less than 500 million pesetas (\$4.3 million) to secure his release, with the rest to be negotiated. Police and state security officials said they knew nothing about the ransom demand. Revilla, a sausage manufacturer turned property tycoon, was snatched near his home and huddled into a car at gunpoint on February 23.

### Chilean military to select candidate

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP) — Chilean Navy Chief Jose Toribio Merino said Monday the nation's military commanders will select in June or July the candidate for a yes-or-no presidential vote later this year. It was the first time a time frame has been set for the nomination of the presidential candidate. No date has been set for the election. President Augusto Pinochet, the general who has ruled Chile since the 1973 coup that ousted the elected government of Marxist president Salvador Allende, has given every indication he will seek the nomination. As army commander, the 72-year-old Pinochet will be among the four military chieftains selecting the candidate for an eight-year term.

### New Zealand foreign minister in Paris

PARIS (AP) — New Zealand Foreign Minister Russell Marshall Tuesday began an official visit to Paris, the first such high-level trip since relations between the two countries soured after a 1985 bombing in Auckland. Marshall arrived Monday for a two-day visit which was to include meetings Tuesday with French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond and Commerce Minister Michel Noir. Talks were expected to touch on the preferential trade agreement between New Zealand and the European Economic Community which expires at the end of this year. Marshall will solicit French support in renewing the agreement, although French leaders have been under pressure from French farmers. Diplomatic sources in Paris, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the high-level meetings were designed to ease tensions resulting from the July 1985 bombing of the Greenpeace vessel Rainbow Warrior in Auckland Harbour by two French secret service agents.



## Masters and Johnson defend study

NEW YORK (R) — Sex researchers Dr. William Masters and Virginia Johnson Monday defended their controversial news study on AIDS and heterosexuals, which critics labelled an overstatement. Under sharp, sometimes angry questioning at a news conference, the two declined to identify scientists who had reviewed their data or methodology, or to name the laboratory that did the AIDS virus blood tests for their study.

The highlights of their findings — including their contention that three million Americans now carry the AIDS virus, twice as high as the U.S. Centres for Disease Control (CDC) estimate — were made public over the weekend. Excerpts from their new book "Crisis: Heterosexual Behaviour in the Age of AIDS," were published Saturday by Newsweek magazine. The book itself was made available to reporters two hours before the news conference. "AIDS is breaking out. The AIDS virus is now running rampant in the heterosexual community," Masters and Johnson wrote with their collaborator, Dr. Robert Kolodny.

"AIDS is breaking out. The AIDS virus is now running rampant in the heterosexual community," Masters and Johnson wrote with their collaborator, Dr. Robert Kolodny.

## Australians okay wife-beating

CANBERRA (R) — One in five

Australians believe a man can beat his wife if she wastes money or refuses to sleep with him, a survey reported Tuesday. The survey of 1,500 men and women, released on International Women's Day, shows Australians also believe it justifiable for a man to kick or hit his wife if she disobeys him, fails to keep the house clean or admits to sleeping with another man. Senator Margaret Reynolds, recently appointed by Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke to advise him on the status of women, described the attitudes revealed in the survey as "totally unacceptable." "What is appalling is the silence over it," she told reporters.

## 'Muhammad' spelling standardised

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia

(AP) — The prime minister is Maabathir Mohamad, the information minister is Mohamed Rahmat — and thousands of others in Malaysia spell it Mohamat, Muhamat, Muhamad, and even Mohd. To end the confusion, the National Registration Department has issued a circular standardising the spelling as "Muhammad," a department spokesman said Tuesday. However, the prime minister and information minister do not have to change the spelling of their names. The directive applies only to Muhammad born from now on, the spokesman said. Names already registered in birth certificates will stay as they are, he added.

## Marcos 'marked' treasure-hunter

MANILA (R) — An American

digging for wartime treasure in Manila told the Philippine Senate Tuesday Ferdinand Marcos sent him to kill him after he helped the former president locate buried gold. Treasure-hunter Robert Curtis said Marcos hired him in 1975 to help find a golden hoard supposedly stashed by Japanese forces during World War II, but then expelled him from the country. "I left here with my life, by the skin of my teeth," he told a Senate investigation. The 58-year-old precious metals expert said Marcos's then chief of staff, Fabian Ver, put out a contract on him with the American underworld. Curtis had earlier said Marcos wanted to kill him because he knew where the gold was hidden.

## Handshakes to bows

HONG KONG (R) — Handshaking should be replaced by bowing when people greet one another to avoid the spread of hepatitis, a Chinese official said. The China News Service, monitored in Hong Kong, quoted Chinese Central Advisory Committee Member Xiang Nan Tuesday as saying the Chinese should also change their habit of eating from the same plate with chopsticks. "Less personal contact can contain the spread of the disease," Xiang said. "It also saves time. When a government minister is meeting foreign friends, he doesn't have to spend half an hour shaking hands with everyone." In Peking officials have said 150,000 people had been infected in Shanghai, and hepatitis was also spreading in other big Chinese cities such as Canton and Fuzhou.